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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozesnah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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WORLD FAMOUS Tani'S GONORRHEA REMEDY take tonight & get cured tomorrow M. A. NASIRI & Co. 138 (B) NAGDEVI ST. BOMBAY 3 75 TABLETS PER BOTTLE Rs. 2 & V.P. EXTRA

USE FOR DAILY BATH Bull Brand KHUS-RAJ Soap Toilet & Medicinal Agents: L. UTTAMCHAND & Co. Princess St. Bombay 2

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Arabs Repudiate Palestine Partition Plan

Cease Experiment Of Jewish National Home

Recognise Complete Independence Of Arabs In Their Own Land, Urges Higher Committee

THE RECOGNITION OF THE RIGHT OF ARABS TO COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE IN THEIR OWN LAND;

THE CESSATION OF THE EXPERIMENT OF THE JEWISH NATIONAL HOME;

THE CESSATION OF THE BRITISH MANDATE; AND

ITS REPLACEMENT BY A TREATY CREATING IN PALESTINE A SOVEREIGN STATE AND THE IMMEDIATE CESSATION OF ALL JEWISH IMMIGRATION.

The adoption of these principles as the basis of any solution of the Palestine problem is urged by the Arab Higher Committee in a Memorandum submitted by them to the Permanent Mandates Commission and the Secretary of State for the Colonies on July 23.

CATASTROPHE TO ARABS

The Committee expresses its feelings of repugnance to the whole of the Partition Scheme and says that the Arabs of Palestine, of whatever party or class, repudiate the scheme. And in this repudiation they are supported by all the Arab and Islamic countries in the world who regard it as the greatest catastrophe that could befall the Arab race.

Peel Report's Admission

They further point out that even the Royal Commission admit that the scheme proposed by them affords no possibility of a permanent settlement of the Palestine problem.

DOOR OPEN FOR NEGOTIATIONS

JERUSALEM, July 23.

The following is the text of the memorandum submitted by the Arab Higher Committee, of Palestine to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in London and to the President of the Permanent Mandates Commission at Geneva, through the High Commissioner in Palestine, on the report of the Royal Commission for Palestine issued on 7th July 1937 and the Statement of British Policy therewith connected and dated July 7th:—

The Arab Higher Committee deeply regrets that it must make an immediate declaration of the extreme disappointment of the Arab people of Palestine at the result of the Royal Commission's investigations here, and must express in this connection its profound grief at the proposals which have been offered as a solution of the Palestine problem.

Particularly it would express in this connection its repugnance to the whole of the partition scheme, which it sincerely regards as a measure very far from being calculated or likely to establish security, restore public confidence or bring peace to this country.

DUAL OBLIGATION IGNORED.

We regard as a profound error the point of view adopted by His Majesty's Government that in their mutual relations the Arabs and the Jews of Palestine stand as opposed litigants with equal rights. Though we have always repudiated any such suggestion, the Royal Commission have gone still further, and in seeking their "solution", have treated the Jewish case as the basic issue, to be considered and solved without reference to the Arab issues at stake. Accordingly its actual and stated policy has been that His Majesty's Government must fulfil its promises to the Jews and only in the second place consider its promises to the Arabs; this, despite the solemn assertion of the Permanent Mandates' Commission and the British Government that their "dual obligations" are of equal weight.

The latter assertion is itself an understatement of the Arab rights which is not justified by either morality or history. For the Arabs of Palestine are the owners of the country and lived in it prior to the British Occupation for hundreds of years and in it they still constitute the overwhelming majority. The Jews on the other hand are a minority of intruders, who before the war had no great standing in this country, and whose political connections therewith had been severed for almost 2,000 years. It is impossible to find either in logic or morality any justification for the attempt to renew this broken connection by the establishment of a so-called Jewish National Home. Such an attempt is without precedent in history, ancient or modern, nor is it based on anything but the force of British Arms and the complete lack of a sense of political reality among the Jews.

BRITAIN'S OBLIGATION.

The Royal Commission has at last admitted that it was the seriousness of the situation of the British Government, during the Great War, which led it to issue the Balfour Declaration to the Jews after it had already made certain promises to the Arabs. It may be that the British Government thus assumed obligations mutually exclusive of fulfillment, but this does not affect the all-important fact that the Arabs have the natural right to enjoy the freedom of self-rule in their own country; more particularly since the promises they obtained from the British (for which they paid in full measure) and the obligations which they in return assumed, were but the means to the expressed end of achieving that right. The Arabs have always repudiated the declaration given to the Jews as an undertaking which Great Britain should never have assumed, and which moreover was against all natural principles in so far as it aims at establishing an alien people in a country where no sort of justification exists for their settlement as a nation and at transferring to them the land which was at the time, and still is, inhabited by its historic owners, the Arabs.

BETRAYAL OF ARABS

The Arabs have never ceased since its promulgation in 1917 vigorously to repudiate the Balfour Declaration, proclaiming through every Congress, party programme and delegation their steadfast rejection thereof. They have always emphasised its invalidity, its inner contradictions, the injustice of its conception and its inherent partiality. The words of its formula spelt the betrayal of the Arabs of Palestine. Therefore they have continually demanded that it should be rescinded, and they have never ceased to warn the

(Continued on page 2 Col. 1)

REPATRIATION OF ANDAMANS PRISONERS

Decision Finally Rests With Government Of India

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, Aug. 13.

No light has yet been thrown on the legal position regarding the repatriation of prisoners from Andamans.

The last communique issued by the Government of India is so vague that it has only added to the existing obscurity. There is no doubt the provincial Government concerned is at all times entitled to remit the unexpired portion of the sentence of any prisoner in the Andamans but the question is whether in case the province concerned asks for the repatriation of its prisoners from Andamans, the Government of India is obliged under law to repatriate them. According to one view here, no repatriation is possible without the consent of the Government of India. It is said the Government of India is in the position of local Government under Prisoners' Act and unless both the Government of India holding the custody of prisoners and the Government of the Province which convicted them agree, no repatriation is possible. If this view is legally correct, it means the decision for repatriation of the prisoners in the Andamans rests finally with the Government of India.

More About Andamans' Prisoners: Page 8.

STOP PRESS

ADMIRAL YONAI AND EMPEROR

TOKIO, August 13.

Admiral Yonai, Minister of Navy had audience with the Emperor this evening and reported the Shanghai situation. It is understood that the Cabinet at an emergency meeting to-morrow morning will formulate measures to deal with it.—Reuter's Special.

At a garden party given by Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalljee on Friday, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru expressed sympathy on behalf of the Congress for the cause of Indians in Zanzibar. In the above group are seen (from left) Mr. Tyaballi of Zanzibar, Mr. Andrews, Pt. Jawaharlal and Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalljee.

Congress Premiers Look Up To Wardha

TASKS BEFORE WORKING COMMITTEE

Labour & Andamans Problems Will Also Be On Anvil.

WARDHAGANJ, August 13.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad arrived here to-day by the Calcutta Mail.

Interviewed by the "United Press" he said that the Working Committee had not been called to discuss issues arising out of the Gandhi-Linlithgow talks or Federation. The last meeting of the Committee in July had not completed all business before dispersal, it had then been decided to call another meeting in August.

For Ministers' Guidance

It is learnt that this meeting of the Working Committee will issue the final and formal Instrument of Instructions for the guidance of the Congress Premiers' administration as well as the definite relationship of helpful criticism which should exist between the Congress Committees, Congress Ministries, Congress Assembly Parties and other allied bodies.

CONGRESS & LABOUR

The recent Labour developments in Cawnpore will also be reviewed and the Congress attitude towards Labour will clearly be explained.

The main purpose of the meeting is to lay down general principles for the guidance of the Congress Ministers so that the Congress objective may always be kept in the forefront.

AT BAJAJ'S BUNGALOW

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj's secretaries are busy making arrangements for the Congress leaders and Premiers, who arrive here either this evening or to-morrow morning.

A separate tent has been pitched outside Seth Bajaj's Bungalow for pressmen who will not be permitted within its precincts.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant is the only Premier unable to visit Wardha though doubts exist regarding Mr. Rajagopalachari's arrival. All members of the Working Committee except Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose are expected to participate in the discussions. No formal agenda for the meeting has been drafted but it is believed this meeting will consider the issues arising out of the decision of the Working Committee to accept office. Preparation of skeleton budgets for the Congress Provinces, evolution of a uniform policy, as far as possible in respect of primary education, prohibition etc. and steps to implement the Congress election pledges in the light of the experience of the Congress Ministries in office gained during the last month will be the main task before the Working Committee. This will be done in consultation with their Premiers and under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi, who is in daily touch with Congress Ministries.

Hunger-strike by Political prisoners in the Andamans and Deoli, release of political prisoners and the ban on Labour and other bodies still continuing in some provinces will form the subject matter of discussion and consultation, and also Congress Legislators' attitude towards official functions.

Items of routine nature will be disposed of in the morning session while important subjects will be brought up only in the evening when all members and invitees are expected to arrive. Efforts will be made to conclude the business by Monday, Gandhiji's weekly silence day or else the Committee will continue till Tuesday.—United Press.

FRONTIER AND ASSAM WILL FALL IN LINE

Bhulabhai On Congress Influence In Legislatures

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Aug. 13.

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly, who passed through Delhi this morning 'en route' to Wardha to attend the Congress Working Committee meeting in an exclusive interview to the "Tej" said:

"I have always believed and publicly stated, if Congress favours acceptance of office in a short time in N. W. F. P. and Assam the Congress is bound to find itself in a position to form Government after defeating the present Ministry My expectation is founded on the ground that there is a suitable number of men and women elected on non-Congress ticket who have had any definite political colour. While I am entirely against taking into Congress fold those whose opinions were pronouncedly against Congress and who offered to join Congress now merely for the sake of office, I am in favour of admitting those who by the progressive influence of country's situation and public opinion advanced their views and feel it right to accept the creed of the Congress. Such class of people among both Mussalmans and Hindus are at back in the Frontier and Assam and I believe that from among those groups sufficient number will honestly sign Congress creed and faithfully obey Congress discipline. With such members Sjt. Desai added, present Congress groups in the Frontier and Assam could be sufficiently strong and command a straight majority"

Sjt. Desai is accompanied by Doctor Gopichand Bhargava and Doctor Chhoitram Gidwani.

SARDAR & BHARUCHA SEEING MAHATMA

Leaders Arriving In Wardha

WARDHA, Aug. 13.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. B. F. Bharucha arrived this morning Sardar Patel saw

(Continued on page 7—Col.)

Mahatma On Nariman-Patel Controversy

PROMISES TO SPEED UP ENQUIRY

Appeals To Bombay Press To Suspend Judgment Till Findings Are Published

WARDHA, August 13.

Mahatma Gandhi has issued the following statement to the press regarding the Nariman-Patel controversy:—

"I have seen what seems to be a distorted version of the part I have played in the Nariman episode. The virulent agitation that has gathered round it, has caused me deep distress. I cannot do better than quote from my letter dated 1st August to Mr. K. F. Nariman: "Before I issue my statement, I make this offer. I am prepared to go through the whole of your charges, and if I feel convinced that you have been unjustly dealt with by the Sardar, I shall unhesitatingly say so, and do everything humanly possible to undo the mischief.

"If, on the other hand, I find against you and you are not satisfied with my finding, I shall request Mr. Bahadurji or Sir Govind Rao to go through the recorded evidence and review my finding.

"All these proceedings need not be public, so far as I am concerned. If the findings are against you, you should have an opportunity of tendering an apology and making a full and frank confession of your weakness and the wrong done to the public and the Sardar and other colleagues.

"But if you want the proceedings to be public, I do not mind. You need not even know what is being done.

"I had no desire to be in this affair at all. But you wanted me to intercede. My friends, including Mr. Bharucha have been pressing me to do likewise. I may not now sit still. I hope you will understand my anxiety to see that full justice is done to you and to avoid everything that may possibly harm you without cause.

SEND IN CHARGE-SHEET.

"If you desire an enquiry by me, please send me your charge-sheet and a precis of your evidence. I would send it to the Sardar and any other colleagues against whom you have any grievance, and after having had his and their reply, I shall call for such evidence as may be required if any. These proceedings need not take more than a week."

NARIMAN'S TELEGRAM.

"Since that date, further correspondence between him and me has taken place

"A telegram received from him to-day tells me that he will be ready with his evidence in both cases in five days. I shall lose no time whatsoever in applying myself to the task I have undertaken. I have not as yet worried Mr. Bahadurji in this matter, but if my finding is adverse to Mr. K. F. Nariman and he is not satisfied with it. I shall immediately request Mr. Bahadurji to review the evidence produced before me and my finding.

"It has been suggested that what I have done now might have been done, when the unfortunate controversy first burst forth. I am not free at this stage to publish the whole correspondence which has taken place between him and me. But I can say I have been always willing as he has admitted himself that he should have an independent inquiry, if he desired it. Therefore, whatever has taken place has not been due to my indifference or unwillingness to help. If I have been hitherto silent, my silence has been solely in the interest of Mr. Nariman, as could be amply borne out by the correspondence referred to above.

APPEAL TO BOMBAY PRESS.

"I would appeal to the Bombay press to stop the agitation altogether and ask the public to suspend judgment till the finding is in their possession."—A. P.

WAR MENACE AND INDIA

Put Embargo On Scrap Iron Exports, Urges Sir Md. Yakub

SIMLA, Aug. 13.

Sir Mahomed Yakub has given notice of the following resolution:

Whereas Europe and the Far East are seething with unrest and rearmament race of countries like Germany, Italy and Japan has created serious apprehensions in the minds of people regarding peace in the world and whereas India is very likely to figure most prominently, when storm breaks she should conserve all her resources to meet the challenge of Dictators, which will sooner or later involve the British Empire in world wide conflict, this Assembly recommends the Governor-General-in-Council to declare immediate embargo on export of all commodities likely to be required in war particularly scrap iron.

BOMBAY'S GOVERNOR-DESIGNATE

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Sir Roger Lumley, the Governor-designate of Bombay sails on board 'Carthage" from Marseilles on September 4.—Reuter.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No. (——) The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

4. APPEAL FOR HELP

Wanted gifts of new or second-hand sitars, dilrubas, and harmoniums. Urgently needed for the use of Blind Children. Have you one about your home which is not being used? Let it give training and pleasure to a Blind Child. Send the instrument or drop a card with your address and we will collect it, to the Principal, American Mission School for the Blind, Dadar Station Road, Dadar.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a very fair, cultured girl, less than twenty-five years of age, of aristocratic family, to marry a Hindu in the Indian Civil Service. Apply box No. 8866, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted:—A Hindu Gentleman no objection of caste with good qualification on service drawing at least 150 to 200 rupees a month to Marry a young lady Dr. of high Hindu family of fair complextion. Knowing good knitting, embroidery, needle work, good at motor driving, horse and bicycle riding. Good at tennis and can play many kinds of musical instruments. Apply Box No. 8871 "Bombay Chronicle."

The Undersigned, an England-returned, moneyed and experienced businessman wishes to marry a suitable girl. Religion is Hindu, age 35 years. Has an ear for music, is all round sportsman. Comes from a good family of Lahore. Has no connection with first wife. Please apply with photos to Chaman Lal Beri, Mall View House, Mussoorie. (8886)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Clerks, Overseers, Lawyers, Doctors, Engineers and graduates to consult with Kapoor & Co., Employment Suppliers, Cloth Market Delhi. (8898)

Wanted Secretaries and Accountants for our Bombay, Calcutta, Lahore, Delhi and Lucknow office to be opened shortly. Pay Rs. 100 and Rs. 75. Cash Deposit Rs. 3,000 and 2,000 essential. Apply Films Institute, Cawnpore. (8899A)

Wanted—Educated Boys and Girls for training in Film Art. Period 4 months. Board and lodging free. Admission fee Rs. 5 refundable if not selected. Apply with photo for detailed terms. Films Institute, Cawnpore. (8899)

Wanted a capable and experienced Distiller. Please apply sharp stating age, qualification, experience, testimonials and minimum salary expected, to the Revenue Commissioner, Danta State, Danta Bhavangadh. (6001)

Wanted a Fitter for Water Works Dept. on a fixed salary of Rs. 35 p.m. Only those with experience in pipe fittings, etc., need apply with testimonials to the undersigned on or before the 25th inst. B. B. Malia, Municipal Engineer, Borough Municipality, Surat. Dated 12-8-37. (6000)

Wanted candidates to qualify as Engineers: Overseers through Postal training. Apply:—British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind). (8617)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a young qualified Accountant (Incorporated or Chartered will be preferred) with at least three years experience of actual work and able to deal efficiently with Office correspondence and other office administration questions. Salary according to qualifications. Good prospects. Apply stating full particulars with testimonials to Box No. 5981, "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited from L.C.P. and S. Lady Doctors for Female dispensaries in the Thar Parkar district in the grade of Rs. 100—5—200 with free quarters. All the Lady doctors will have to attend cases when necessary outside headquarters, for which work there is a prescribed scale of fees-Private practice allowed subject to certain conditions fixed by the Board. In addition benefit of Provident Fund Rules are also allowed. Applications in their own handwriting to reach the President District Local Board, Thar Parkar, Mirpurkhas on or before 25th August, 1937. (5960)

44. SPARE TIME WORK

Wanted in every town influential and intelligent spare-time Representative for our Darjeeling Tea. Terms liberal. Apply Himalayan Tea Stores, Kurseong. (8833)

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

We invite helpless Unemployed to take advantage of our offer of free Adlets extended to them by the Management of the Bombay Chronicle as well as by the Bombay Samachar on the clear understanding that their name and address in full must be published and further that they do not wish to see their Adlets appear with any proviso. In spite of our announcements in details a number of Applicants send their requests with certain provisoes to do this or to do that, and in some cases they do not wish their names to appear. All such applications are being rejected. If the undernoted Applicants wish to see their free Adlets appear in some of the future issue, we request them to send their applications once again with due attention given to our announcements. D. James, K. K. Narayanan, Hiralal J. Bhatt. (170)

K. N. Krishna Iyer, Room No. 17, Premji Ladha Building, G.I.P. Matunga, Bombay, Now Unemployed, seeks a job of Shorthand Typist either in Bombay or Upcountry. (136—22)

Narayan K. Makwan, C|o Ganga Printery, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay, a Hareejan Youth, Now Unemployed, wishes to work in any capacity. Salary may be fixed to the convenience of the employer after an interview. (138—29)

R. S. Elijah, Rangri Buildings, DeLisle Road, Bombay 13, Now Unemployed, desires a post of Loco Workshop and Shed Chargeman anywhere in India. Willing to work as erecting Shop Fitter, Mechanic, Stores Clerk, General Clerk, Guard Ticket Inspector or even as a Train Examiner. (139—13)

Jethabhai Foolabhai Patel, Vadatalao, Anand, Now Unemployed, wishes to be employed as a School Teacher. (137—35)

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

Raghu Nandan Prasad, C|o B. D. Panday, Tardeo, Bombay 7, Now Unemployed, wants employment as a Clerk or in any capacity. (140—36)

P. N. D. Pande, 207, Kasba Peth, Poona City, Now Unemployed, desires to be employed as a Proof Reader in a Press or as a Shop assistant, General Clerk, Bill Collector or in any capacity. (141—35)

Abbas Nomanbhai Janger Rana-lawalla, Tajpur, Kajina Dhabe, Ahmedabad, Now Unemployed, wishes to get a job anywhere. (142—38)

W. D. Casey, Room No. 6, Build-ing No. 7, Second Cross Lane, Sankli Street, Byculla, Bombay, Now Unemployed, desires some job at an early date. Has already working experience as Storekeeper, Timekeeper, Shipping, Clearing, Dispatching Clerk at Customs, Docks or Railways, Shop Assistant, Stevedore Foreman, Labour Supervisor, Salaried Salesman, etc. Salary wanted Rs. 60 only. (143—7)

Nanjee Gandabhai, Municipal Chawl, Arthur Road, Bombay 11, Now Unemployed, desires to serve as a Sepoy or Office Assistant. Can do dispatching work efficiently. A Hareejan by caste claims the support of all Hareejan Workers. (144—16)

J. Garevz, C|o Mrs. Olga Oliver, "Camal House," Santa Cruz, Bombay Suburb, Now Unemployed, wishes to get a job as a General Clerk with some Office or Shipping Firm. (145—16)

Ramanlal Manilal, 13, Second Fa-naswadi, First Floor, Bombay, Now Unemployed, wishes to get a clerkship at Share Bazar, Bullion Office, Seeds Merchant, etc. (146—29)

62. TO BE LET

To Let—Rutton I. ., No. 145, Relesch St., Agripada, W. 2nd floor, self contained Blocks. Rs. 52. (8847)

To let ground floor, Belgaumwala House, Gorbunder Road, Khar; airy and well ventilated. Rent moderate. Apply top floor or write to Box No. 8895, "Bombay Chronicle".

68. FLATS TO LET

To Let—More flats for residence and large offices and shops, to be ready from 1st September at Cambata Building, Queen's Road, Back Bay Reclamation. Most up-to-date and with unique situation. Apply Manager on the premises. (8855)

79. OFFICE PREMISES WANTED

Wanted two rooms for Office at Hornby, Frere, Mint Street or Girgaum. Pandit, 124, Main Road, Dadar, Bombay. (8900)

153. CLASSES

Unique opportunity—Special Class-es for Diploma Courses of the Institute of Bankers (C.A.I.B.) and Companies Secretaries (F.C.C.S.) conducted by experts. Tuitions oral of postal. Alexandra College of Commerce, York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. (8897)

154. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

We Do Give Expert Training in Shorthand, Typewriting and Accountancy. For guarantee—ask any of our past Students. Established 1898. Always Join: Gopaldas's Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution, Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (8848)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS.

For Sale Dispensary and practice of twenty years' standing. Doctor going to Europe. Apply Box No. 8891, "Bombay Chronicle."

219 PATENT MEDICINES

Hernia—Wonderful cure by out-ward application. Thousands cured radically. Apply for particulars: H. C. Roy, 118, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. (8882)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents to sell silk sarees, etc. Pay Rs. 200. Particulars free. The National Trading Co., Ludhiana, 51. (8843)

Wanted Influential Persons to Act as Agents for our guaranteed hand-woven dress materials. Liberal terms. Apply Calicut Textile Products Co., Calicut, S. India (8878)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—Share selling Agents for selling newly issued marketable Sugar Shares and Debentures of a Sugar Concern of Bengal on a monthly allowance ranging from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250 on guaranteed business or on decent commission. Apply to C. R. Agency, 135, Canning Street, Calcutta. (5982)

Wanted immediately special Agents with cash security, to sell our matches in all districts, Nizam States and Telegu countries, for particulars apply with two-anna stamp to Messrs. Dharmappa Parappa Kudrimoti, Com. Agent, Kinnal, Dt. Kopbal, M.S.M. Rly. (8821)

245. ASTROLOGERS

Bureau-Report Race Tip, Bhavish-yodaya Charm. Ishwarprasad Joshi, Ratan House, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay, 4. Free 'Prosperity' book. (8853)

348. ESTATES & PROPERTIES

Wanted—Lessee or experienced Working Partner for well-equipped 55 acre farm near Belgaum. Good prospects, Dairy, Poultry farming, Kennel keeping, Fruit growing. Excellent opportunity for industrious man. Very favourable lease or partnership terms but no salary available. Apply—Daver, C|o Kabraji and Kapadia, 22, Apollo Street, Bombay. (8849)

549. FURNITURE FOR SALE

Gujarat Furniture Works. "Quali-ty furniture in modern style." Show-room and Factory Girgaum, Bombay. 'Phone 25498. (8863)

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THE NATIVE SHARE & STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

Daily Official List of Prices. Subscription Rs. 18, yearly in advance, including inland postage. Apply SECRETARY, Post Box No. 533, Bombay. (5939)

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 425 of 1934.

GOPALDAS POONJA & others ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

SUNDERLAL, son of Radhakissen & others .....Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decree Absolute for sale, dated 20th June, 1935, the following immovable properties will be sold in two lots by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 30th August, 1937, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY SITUATE AT BALAPUR ZILLA AKOLA

LOT NO. 1:—Land, admeasuring about 8 Acres, together with a Ginning & Pressing Factory thereon and bounded, on the East by No. 96 on the West by the River, on the South by Government Road and on the North by Survey No. 92.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY AT KHIDKHIYA.

LOT NO. 2:—The share of the Defendants in the property known as Shrilal Anantlal Ginning & Pressing Factory, bearing Survey No. 92 situate at Khidkhiya Tehsil Harda District Hoshangabad together with all the messuages tenements bungalows sheds outhouses and Factory with wells, &c. standing thereon.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. KANGA & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Yusuf Building Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 22nd day of April, 1937.

(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAZ.
Offg. Commissioner.
6936.

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913, AS AMENDED BY ACT XXII OF 1936.

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE, LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay on MONDAY, 13th September, 1937, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of laying before them a statement in the form prescribed by the Indian Companies Act containing the particulars prescribed by the said Act with respect to the proceedings in and the position of the Liquidation in pursuance of section 208 D. (1) of the Indian Companies Act and for the purpose of passing a Special Resolution amending and/or altering the Resolution of the Company fixing the remuneration of the Liquidators dated 26th June 1930, as the Company in General Meeting may deem fit.

LACHHMANDAS DAGA.
CHOTALAL PREMJI,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 5th August, 1937.
6003.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NOWROJI FAKIRJI DAMANIA has for reasons of health retired from the firm of Messrs. Damania Panday and Bajan and Rustomjee K. Modi & Co., Public Accountants and Auditors, Navsari Building, Fort, Bombay, on and from 20th January, 1936. The business of the firm is being carried on under the same name by the continuing partners Messrs. Dara Nusserwanji Panday and Nariman Burjorji Bajan.

Dated 14th August, 1937.

ZAIWALLA & CO.,
Attorneys for N. F. Damania.
D. N. Panday and N. B. Bajan.
6002.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of my client Mr. D. K. Kanga, B.A., LL.B. (Registrar, Police Courts) that my client's wife Pirojbai alias Piloo is an irresponsible person not in normal state of mind. In the circumstances and also as she is being duly cared for by my client, she has no authority to pledge my client's credit.

Persons dealing with her are therefore warned that they will do so at their own risk.

NAUSHIR C. BHARUCHA,
Advocate for D. K. Kanga.
6005.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BAI GOOLBAI, widow of Rustomji Cowasji Kavarana, DARASHA RUSTOMJI KAVARANA, MINOCHEHER RUSTOMJI KAVARANA and RATANSHAW RUSTOMJI KAVARANA the executrix and executors of the last Will and Testament of Rustomji Cowasji Kavarana have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Fort Chambers, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, or to the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold vacant land or ground together with the Vendors' structures thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay at Elphinstone Road on the Western side of Tulsey Water Pipe Line Road running from Elphinstone Road to Dadar, containing by admeasurement 1,089 sq. yds. or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 44, New No. A/11924 and New Survey No. 1A/1915 and Cadastral Survey No. 1328, Lower Parel Division assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 3515 (1) and Street No. 978 and bounded, on the East by the Municipal Channel and beyond that by the property belonging to Reuben Bhiwaji Mahajan on the West by the land of Pestonji Byramji on the North by the land of Ignacio Gomes and on the South partly by the land of Theodosio D'Oliverra and partly by the land of Bohra Lookmanji Dossa.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground together with the vendors' structures thereon situate, lying and being at the Elphinstone Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,546 sq. yds. or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 56, New No. 12852, New Survey No. 1/1914 and Cadastral Survey No. 1328 Lower Parel Division and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 3516 and Street No. 979.

Dated this 13th day of August, 1937.

DAYALJI & DIPCHAND.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
6006.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai HALIMABAI, daughter of Haji Ahmed Haji Sulleman of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge possession trust maintenance, easement, bequest or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Cama Chambers, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax (Foras Free-hold) land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Khetwady Back Road in the City of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 47 square yards according to the last conveyance but 50 square yards or thereabouts on actual measurement and forming portion of a larger piece of land which is registered in the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 492-164, etc. New Nos. 14011-14012, Old Survey Nos. 12-11-10-9, New Survey Nos. 5524-5587 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 845 of Girgaum Division and in the Books of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2128(2) and Street Nos. 20-74 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Falkland Road 3rd Cross Lane and on or towards the West by the property of Ukerji Kawas Umrigar, on or towards the North by the Temple and on or towards the South by the Khetwadi Back Road.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1937.

HIRALAL M. MEHTA & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
5990.

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Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DECLARE DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Official Assignee of Bombay intends to declare dividends in the following estates as mentioned below:—

Serial No.	Insolvency No.	Names of the Insolvents.	Dividend intended to be declared.
1.	No. 65 of 1933. Re:	Jivraj Mulji Shah.	First.
2.	No. 469 of 1934. Re:	Satyendranath Damodar Kharkar.	First.
3.	No. 684 of 1934. Re:	Newton Oswald Gow.	First.
4.	No. 372 of 1935. Re:	Mirza Mahomed Javad.	First.
5.	No. 577 of 1935. Re:	Jean Theop.	First.
6.	No. 582 of 1935. Re:	George Ebnezer Tristram.	First.
7.	No. 591 of 1935. Re:	John Bartholomew Menezes.	First.
8.	No. 599 of 1935. Re:	Vishwanath Ganesh Patwardhan.	First.
9.	No. 620 of 1935. Re:	Rustomji Ferozshaw Mulla Feroze.	First.
10.	No. 605 of 1932. Re:	Bhikaji Hari Jadhav.	First and final.
11.	No. 68 of 1935. Re:	Abdulla Haji Abdul Karim Bulaki.	First and final.
12.	No. 299 of 1935. Re:	Frank Mendonca.	First and final.
13.	No. 462 of 1935. Re:	Nanu Vishnu Gowday.	First and final.
14.	No. 566. of 1935. Re:	Mathuradas Liladhar Udeshi.	First and final.
15.	No. 575 of 1935. Re:	Jamalbhoy Kachra Khoja and another traded as Mahomed Jamal and Co.	First and final.
16.	No. 627 of 1935. Re:	Cowasji Dinshawji Press.	First and final.
17.	No. 376 of 1932. Re:	Jalbhoy Dinshawji Diventri.	Second and Final.
18.	No. 740 of 1932 Re:	Kevalram Shaligram Khatri.	Second and final.
19.	No. 466 of 1925. Re:	Louis Almeida.	Fifth.

Creditors who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the office of the undersigned within fourteen days from the date hereof. If they fail to do so, their claims will be excluded and the undersigned will proceed to declare a dividend in the respective estates as stated above without regard to such claims.

All persons having claims against the Official Assignee in the abovementioned estates in respect of costs, charges, expenses, rent, lien or otherwise, are hereby requested to notify their claims to the undersigned forthwith, if they have not done so already. All such claims must be sent to the undersigned within fourteen days from the date of this advertisement. On expiry of the said period, the assets in the above estates will be distributed and the claims received after that period will not be recognised.

Bombay this 5th day of August, 1937.

R. S. BILIMORIA,
Official Assignee of Bombay.
(5965)

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Public Notices.

NEW HOWRAH BRIDGE

Issue of Rs. 150 Lakhs.

3¼% LOAN

at Rs. 98½ per cent.

Payment of interest and repayment of the Principal Guaranteed by the Government of Bengal.

The total estimated cost of the new Howrah Bridge including approach roads is Rs. 322,48,300, and the Commissioners have already issued one loan of Rs. 150 lakhs bearing interest at the rate of 3-1/4 per cent. per annum. The Government of Bengal have now approved of the Commissioners issuing a second loan of Rs. 150 lakhs bearing interest at the same rate.

The bonds will be issued for sums of Rs. 100 each or multiples of Rs. 100 as may be required, made payable to order and **carrying interest at the rate of 3-1/4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 20th day of August and the 20th day of February** at the Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, upon presentation of the bonds. For the convenience of subscribers bonds will be enfaced free of charge throughout the period of the loan for payment of interest at the Bombay local Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India. **The first payment of interest will be 1-1/2 per cent. and will be made on the 21st February, 1938,** the 20th February being a Sunday. The loan will be **repayable at par on the 20th August, 1966,** but the Commissioners reserve the power to repay it at par at any time after the 19th August, 1966, on giving six months' notice of their intention to do so. The bonds will be transferable by endorsement without registration of transfer by the Imperial Bank of India, and they will be renewed consolidated or sub-divided by the Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, at the desire of the holders in multiples of Rs. 100 on the same terms as Government Promissory Notes.

The date by which the loan must be repaid and the dates on which the half annual interest payments will be made are the same as the corresponding dates fixed for the first issue of Rs. 150 lakhs.

It is estimated that the income of the Commissioners for the new Howrah Bridge from the sources already approved by the Government of Bengal will amount to Rs. 16,42,300 per annum including the track rental of Rs. 1,25,000 from the Calcutta Tramways Company, and this estimate makes no provision for a tax on animal drawn or hand propelled vehicles which would be permissible under the Howrah Bridge Act 1926. The annual cost of maintaining the bridge is estimated at Rs. 1,50,000 so that according to these estimates Rs. 14,92,300, or 4.627 per cent. of the capital cost, will be available for the payment of interest and repayment of debt. After the bridge and approach roads have been completed, all surplus income will be paid into a Debt Redemption Fund with a view to paying off the capital debt at the earliest possible date. A sum equal to 4.627 per cent. of the capital cost will be sufficient on a 3-1/4 per cent. basis to pay interest and to repay the whole of the cost of the bridge and approach roads in approximately 38 years whereas the bridge must have a much longer life. All cash accruing to the Debt Redemption Fund will be invested as far as possible in loans issued by the Howrah Bridge Commissioners, but any money which cannot be so invested will be invested in Government securities or in Port Trust, Municipal or Improvement Trust Debentures.

The Government of Bengal have guaranteed the service and repayment of this loan under Section 6(2) of the Howrah Bridge Act 1926, and the loan will therefore be a Trustees' security under the Indian Trusts Act.

The Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta and Bombay are prepared to receive applications for the bonds payable as follows:—

5 per cent. on application

remaining 93-1/2 per cent. on or before the 2nd September, 1937.

and if the latter amount is not paid by the 2nd September, 1937, the application deposit will be forfeited. If no allotment is made all the money deposited on application will be refunded as soon as possible.

In the event of the loan being over-subscribed the Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to allot in any way they consider suitable. The whole of the issue has been underwritten.

Applications will be received from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on the 19th August, 1937. Applications must be accompanied by a cash remittance or a cheque or draft on a Calcutta or Bombay Bank according to the office at which the application is submitted.

Applications should be made on the form given below or printed forms of application can be obtained from any office of the Imperial Bank of India or from the Secretary to the Commissioners, Port Commissioners' Office, Calcutta.

A brokerage of 4 annas per Rs. 100 (face value) will be paid to recognised bankers and brokers on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp.

T. H. ELDERTON,
Chairman,
Commissioners for the New Howrah Bridge.

11th August, 1937.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

Issue of 3-1/4 per cent. Loan for Rs. 150 Lakhs at 98-1/2, repayable in 29 years with an option to the Commissioners to repay after 19 years.

To,
THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA,
Calcutta
Bombay

I|We———————————————hereby apply for Rs. ——————— of the new Howrah Bridge 3-1/4 per cent. Loan of 1937 and agree to pay for the same Rs. 98-1/2 for every Rs. 100 Bond allotted to me|us.

I|We enclose ——————— (cash / a draft or cheque) for Rs. ———————*and undertake if my|our offer be accepted in whole or in part, to pay to the account of the Commissioners for the new Howrah Bridge at the Calcutta ——— Bombay Local Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India, the balance of the allotment on or before the 2nd September, 1937.

Signature.....

Address.....

Dated———1937. .....

*The amount should be five per cent of the total amount for which application is made.

Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE.

The following plots will be put up for public auction in this Office at the time and on the dates shown against them:—

Scheme No.	Estate or locality	Plot No.	Approximate area in sq. yds.	User	Date of auction at 3 p.m (S.T.)
	EX TRUST PLOTS TO BE LEASED				
52	Worli	62-A	2,455	Residences	24-8-37
„	Worli	8	1,568	„	24-8-37
5	Dadar Matunga	698	778	„	24-8-37
„	Dadar Matunga	699	786	„	24-8-37
„	Dadar Matunga	700	867	„	24-8-37
	MUNICIPAL PLOTS TO BE SOLD OUTRIGHT.				
IV	Plot bearing N. S. Nos. 23-25 parts situated at 50' Road off Lady Jamshedji Road opposite the proposed market site near Mahim Talkies.	51	660	Unrestricted	26-8-37
IV	Plot bearing N. S. Nos. 23-25 parts at the junction of 50' Road and Lady Jamshedji Road opposite the proposed market site near Mahim Talkies.	52	610	„	26-8-37

Copies of full particulars of auction and special conditions relating to each of the plots to be leased or sold with a site plan will be supplied on application to the undersigned on payment of Annas Eight in each case. Conditions of the lease as also of sale and other particulars can be inspected at the office of the undersigned during office hours on any working day except Saturday.

H. M. ABHYANKAR,
Estate Agent & Land Manager.

Bombay, 12th August, 1937. 5974

Auction Sales.

BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE SHOP KNOWN AS KIKUBHAI EBRAHIMJI BHAGAT SITUATE AT BHOSARI MOHOLLA CRAWFORD MARKET.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1040 of 1937 (Hassan Husein vs Zubedabai) Messrs. Bennett & Co. will on THURSDAY, the 26th August, 1937, at 3 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on site:—all the stock-in-trade of the shop known as Kikubhai Ebrahimji Bhagat such as a large quantity of steel, copper, brass, galvanized, and iron wires of different sizes, galvanized fencing wires, horse and rose nails, iron bolts and nuts, etc. etc. also furniture such as stands, ceiling fan, writing table, show-cases, etc. in one or separate lots.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale, and the balance to be paid and goods to be removed next day.

Goods will be on view 2 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Established 1919

Head Office, APOLLO STREET, Fort Bombay

Branch.—RAJKOT (Civil Station.)

CAPITAL PAID UP Rs 39,90,000
RESERVE FUND Rs 7,50,000

Chairman: Sir HORMUSJEE COWASJI DINSHAW Kt. M.V.O., O.B.E.

Current Deposit Accounts opened and Interest allowed at 1 per cent per annum on daily balances upto Rupees One lac.

Fixed Deposits for long and short period received on favourable terms.

Savings Bank Accounts interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on minimum monthly balances Withdrawals allowed twice a week Operations by cheques allowed.

Advances made on approved securities.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

B. M BHARGAVA,
B.A., LL.B., J.P
Secretary

INTERPELLATIONS IN CENTRAL ASSEMBLY

SIMLA, Aug. 12.

A number of questions of which notice has hitherto been given for the forthcoming session of the Central Assembly will occupy 25 out of 35 days which the session according to the present programme, is expected to last. It will be recalled that under the new Rules relating to interpellations, the Departments of the Government have been grouped into three sets and questions concerning these groups will be answered in the sequence laid down by the President. Out of about 400 questions so far received nearly 150 relate to group comprising the Departments of the Leader of the House—Legislative, Legislative Assembly Reforms and Commerce and Railway; 130 relate to Industries, and Labour Education, Health and Lands and Finance, while 103 relate to Home, External Affairs, Political and Defence Departments.—A. P.

COMMERCE GRADUATES' CONDOLENCE TO POCHKHANAWALA

(From A Correspondent)

A meeting held under the auspices of the Commerce Graduates' Association on Thursday put on record its sense of profound regret at the sad and premature demise of Sir Sorabji N. Pochkhanawala.

A copy of the resolution will be forwarded to Lady Pochkhanawala, The Central Bank of India and to the Press.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Friday.

A man was run over and killed at Bombay Central near the car shed this morning at about 8-50 a.m. by an 'Up' Through train.

Police enquiries show that the deceased aged about 30 years was found lying cut from below his neck between the two rails The body was removed to morgue.

An inquest will be held on his body, to-morrow, at the Bombay Coroner's Court

Remarking that a pan shop run by Imamalli Mukarib in Jariwalla Building at First Khetwadi Lane was nothing but a place for receiving bets and facilitating gaming, Mr. I. N Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Special Court, Girgaum, sentenced two persons for keeping a common gaming house and assisting in the conduct of the gaming house.

The accused in the case are: Imamalli Mukarim and Siddick Rahiman. They were arrested on April 8 last by Sub-Inspector Umerkhan of the Anti-Gambling Squad.

Each was fined Rs. 500, in default to suffer six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

14 Arrests Yesterday

Fourteen persons were arrested in the course of four raids by the Anti-Gambling Squad and City Police last night.

Of these eight were arrested for alleged card-gaming on the fourth floor of Sunderabai Hansraj House, C. P. Tank Road. The accused in the case are:

For alleged betting at Bazar Gate Street, two persons named Esufalli and Fidahussein were arrested by Crime Branch, C. I. D.

In the course of the raids in buildings at Dholka Street, Mazagaon, and at Telli Mohalla, J. J. Hospital, four persons were arrested.

All the accused were placed at Girgaum Police Court to-day, and ordered to be released on bail.

Month For Receiving Bets

Chotu Abdul Kadar, arrested on July 31 last for receiving 'sutta' bets at Abdul Rehman Street, was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment at the Girgaum Police Court.

Didn't Know 'Twas Offence!

When Edulji Nanabhai, charged with selling 'sutta' forecasts on a public road, pleaded for mercy and said that he did not know that his action amounted to an offence, Mr. I. N Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court, observed that ignorance of law was no excuse.

Edulji was fined Rs. 50, in default to suffer three weeks' rigorous imprisonment. He was arrested on August 14 last by the DeLisle Road Police.

Two Pathans who are alleged to have broken open a workshop and stolen some tools, because the owner of the shop did not pay them to watch his shop, were put up before the Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, Mazagaon.

The accused were enlarged on bail till August 23.

Kamalabai, wife of Babulal (23) sustained burns yesterday. While she was trying to light a sighri, a lighted match fell on her sari. She was removed to J. J. Hospital, where she died.

An inquest was held on the body to-day, at the Bombay Coroner's Court. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Mr. Justice Somjee at the High Court sessions sentenced Sadhuram Ayodhyaprasad (29) to death on the Jury unanimously finding him guilty of the murder of one Chandabai, a Brahmin woman, on May 23 last. The accused was a dyer and printer of 'saris'.

The woman used to run a tea shop at Dadar and was in the keeping of one Ramchandra Ghasiram. As the woman was being frequently molested by the accused, Ramchandra had warned him against repeating his visits On the day of the incident, the accused went to the woman's room and after an altercation stabbed her with a knife.

WHITEHALL IN NO MOOD TO MODIFY GOVT. OF INDIA ACT

Sir Abdur Rahim On Reactions In Britain To Congress Decision To Accept Offices

Hon. Sir Abdur Rahim, President, Indian Legislative Assembly, who arrived from England by s.s. "Mooltan" on Friday morning was interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" at 'Dil Bahar' the residence of Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy at Carmichael Road where he put up for a day.

Asked about the reaction in England to the acceptance of office by Congressmen, Sir Abdur Rahim said the people of England were very glad that they had accepted office.

Asked whether the Federal Constitution could work if the six Provinces at present under Congress control refused to participate in it, Sir Abdur Rahim admitted that it would create a very interesting situation but whether the difficulties would be such that could not be or would not be overcome, was a matter of speculation.

He expressed his doubts regarding the modification of the Government of India Act (1935) in the near future as from the talks he had in England with leaders of public opinion he felt that the Britishers were under the impression that they had done their best to give India this Constitution after considerable investigation and they would be loathe to revise the Constitution in the near future.

SUPPORT TO PROHIBITION

In regard to prohibition Sir Abdur Rahim opined that the bulk of the public opinion supported the Prohibition policy but how the effects on Revenue would be counterbalanced was a serious problem for the Ministry to tackle.

When asked, again, about the introduction of Federation in India, Sir Abdur Rahim said from the talk he had with members of the British Government, he felt that they would do their best to bring about Federation as early as possible.

He was not prepared to say, however, as to what would be the result if the Congress and the Muslim League did not participate in it. He welcomed the idea of the Congress and the Muslim League or for the matter of that, the Hindus and Muslims coming to some understanding not only for political but also for economic welfare of the country.

Sir Abdur Rahim left Bombay on Friday night by the Frontier Mail.

KHADI FOR COURT DRESS

Bakna Bar Association's Resolve

PATNA, Aug. 11.

The members of the Bar Association, Bakna (Dist. Bhagalpur) at an emergent meeting unanimously resolved that they should use Khadi for Court dress and they should appear in Court from September 15 onwards in Khadi dress. —United Press.

Bombay's Presidency Postmaster

Mr. S. G. Khambatta writes:—The photograph of Mr. C. V. Vijiaraghavachariar and myself appearing on page 5 of the "Bombay Chronicle" dated the 13th August, 1937 with the three news lines below it has drawn my attention. In this connection, I am to bring to your notice that the information is rather misleading, in as much as Mr. C V. Vijiaraghavachariar has been on leave for a very short period and I am officiating for a period not exceeding ten days.

Sikh Satyagrahis Convicted

CAMPBELLPUR, Aug. 12.

The Sikh Satyagraha continues and the tenth batch of arrested persons were brought here to-day. Those arrested in ninth batch consisting of Jawant Singh, manager, Sri Panjasahib, and another office-bearer of the Committee have been sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 75 in default to undergo one month's imprisonment each.—A.P.

ROUSING RECEPTION TO REVENUE MINISTER

SURAT, Aug. 13.

A rousing reception was accorded to the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister of the Bombay Government on his arrival here by the noon train from Broach.

On his arrival he was met on the platform by the Collector and Mr. Kanhyalal Desai, President of the District Congress Committee.

Mr. Garret, Commissioner of Northern Division, who travelled in the same train as the Hon'ble Minister, also joined in the reception.

The Collector introduced to the Minister the leading officials and non-officials present after which Mr. Kanhyalal Desai introduced to Mr. Morarji Desai prominent Congressmen and the Congress M.L.As.

During his stay at Surat the Hon. Minister is staying with Mr. Kanhyalal Desai.

The Hon. Minister has a crowded programme, which includes the presentation of a joint address by the District Co-operative Institute and the Co-operative District Land Mortgage Banks.—A.P.

SAGAR'S

'JAGIRDAR'

WAS A SPORTSMAN—

He Sported With Love—
While His Rival Sported With Passion—
And The Sport Of Their Sport
Sported With Emotions!

TO THE SPORTSMEN OF BOMBAY

"JAGIRDAR"

Gives His Own Selections For

SATURDAY'S RACES

MAKE MONEY & MEET HIM

TIPS!

(1) Tharwath.
(2) Zaim Shammar.
(3) Quicksilver.
(4) Castletoi.
(5) Al Muqbil.
(6) Mr. Pip.
(7) Fred Stephens.
(8) Jewan.

"JAGIRDAR"

Starring:

MOTILAL—SURENDRA

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12th WEEK

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ROXY

Daily 5-15—8—10-30

Matinee at 2-30 on Sat., Sun. Monday and Holidays.

"JAGIRDAR" Song Records on H. M. V. sold everywhere

WORLD OF SPORT: HOME AND ABROAD

Visit Of Tennyson's Team Should Be Dropped

(By "LOOKER-ON.")

The latest information about Lord Tennyson's Team which is to pay a visit to India next Winter, is that W.R. Hammond, the best batsman of England and the second best in the world to-day has declined the invitation. The reason for it is said to be that the M.C.C. wishes Hammond to take rest and conserve his energies for next year when the Australians would visit England for the battle of the Ashes. I need hardly mention that this announcement has caused deep disappointment in the minds of cricket-fans in the whole of India and has reduced the attraction of the tour by 50 per cent. at least. What beats me, however, to think is, that his name should have been persistently included in the team, despite the well-known fact that Hammond was not to come here at all.

REPETITION OF AUSTRALIAN VISIT.

Was it because most of the Provincial associations had refused to entertain a team which did not include the cream of English Cricket—"Wally" Hammond in particular? Any way, it is clear that the tour has lost its charm. I am not sure if more refusals would not filter through later on. Ultimately it may turn out to be a team of the type of the Maharaja of Patiala's Australian XI. I very much doubt, if those Provincial associations which sustained losses last year in connection with that tour, would care to invite a similar situation again this year.

OPENING OF STADIUM.

I am frankly of the opinion, therefore, that Tennyson's tour should be dropped, and a situation disastrous to Indian cricket be averted. The opening ceremony of the Stadium and the pavilion of the Cricket Club of India can be celebrated with the inauguration of the Pentangular Tournament. I am sure, this Festival will serve the purpose of the Club to a large extent without putting it into any extra expense or liability.

GIVE IT A FAIR CHANCE.

I am also convinced that the Ranji Trophy Tournament, if properly nurtured, would be a source of excellent income in the future. The poor thing had never had a fair chance for stabilisation up to now. I would suggest that the Board of Control should re-arrange the dates of the All-India Championship Tournament in such a way that its final matches could be played at the Brabourne Stadium immediately before or after the Pentangular. Perhaps it might be wiser from a financial point of view to have it before the great Carnival as it is likely that the interest and enthusiasm of the fans may flag after it. In that case the opening ceremony of the Stadium may be held with a semi-final match of the Inter-Provincial Tournament. Will the Board of Control and the Provincial associations persuade the Cricket Club of India to retrace their steps in regard to the Tennyson team even now and concentrate their energies on putting their own house in order first?

ENGLAND V. NEW ZEALAND.

The third Test match between England and New Zealand commences to-day at the Oval. The Home country effected three changes in the team which won the second Test at Manchester last month. Brown, Smith and Wellard have made room for Denis Compton, Matthews and Gover. Kenneth Farnes, the Essex and England speed-merchant was originally selected. But owing to his inability to obtain necessary leave, Gover has been called upon to fill the vacancy. The latest inclusion is Washbrook in place of Paynter, who has strained a leg muscle.

The selection of Compton and Matthews has caused a good deal of surprise in England, as they were never known to be in the running for Test honours. There are several other players with better claims for inclusion, but they have been ignored for reasons best known to the selectors. It seems that in their anxiety to find new talents for the next season, the selectors are giving trials to every probable candidate. How these 'finds' acquit themselves the next few days will show.

UNCERTAIN PROSPECTS.

The prospects of the match are as uncertain as ever. As we have already seen the visitors are quite capable of giving a good fight to the Home side. On both the previous occasions they lost the toss and with it the opportunity of batting first. In the second Test rain intervened to bring about their downfall. If these conditions are turned in their favour at the Oval, I should not be at all surprised if they levelled up matters with their adversaries. However, in a three-day match, as I said before, chances of draw are very great, even though England's superiority in every department of the game is so pronounced. It is expected that the time-limit would be extended to four days in the future tours.

A TENNIS FEDERATION?

In my last article I had referred to a Delhi proposal for the establishment of an All-India Lawn Tennis Federation. The principal object of the Federation will be, it is stated, "co-ordination of efforts for promoting tennis interests in the country and organise them on more scientific basis. And it will serve as the principal executive body of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association. I do not for a moment understand the necessity for starting a separate body for the object stated above. I quite agree with the Yuvarajah of Pithapuram, the President of the A.I.L.T.A. and A. C. Gupta, an ex-President and a Life-Vice-President of the Association that it will only mean duplication of the existing body.

UNNECESSARY.

The promoters of the Federation cannot be unaware of the fact that the Central Council of the A.I.L.T.A. is its executive body and all the duties which they propose to place on the shoulders of the new organisation are actually under the jurisdiction of the said Council. If the Central Council of the A.I.L.T.A. as a whole have not been discharging their responsibilities in a satisfactory manner—a change to which I wholly subscribe—I say that the remedy does not lie in starting another association of a similar nature.

THE REMEDY

We have to rennovate the existing body in such a way that it will give us the desired result. It is for the provincial associations who send representatives to the all-India body, to nominate men who would act in the best interests of the game and the country. I have cried long over this, unfortunately the provincial associations themselves are woefully negligent over their responsibilities. How then can you right the wrong? Tennis players all over the land must rise as one man and demand the resignation of those who are sitting tight over their jobs doing nothing. They must elect active and intelligent men to conduct their affairs in a businesslike way.

MINISTRIES ARE EXPERIMENTS

C. P. Minister On Congress Objective In Office Acceptance

AMRAOTI, Aug. 13.

The Hon. Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra, Minister for Local Self-Government, C. P. arrived last night at Badnera and was accorded a warm reception.

In the course of a speech he said that the Ministers were in office at the people's will and were prepared to leave at their will. The accepting of ministries was only an experimental measure to see whether any real good could be done to the poverty-stricken millions of India. The Ministers outlined the measures so far taken by the Congress Ministries and urged his audience not to be impatient for measures of substantial relief, which would necessarily take some time.—A.P.

BRIGHT AND COOL IN POONA

A telegram from the Royal Western India Turf Club states that the weather in Poona is bright and cool, providing a good prospect for to-day's racing.

All-India Muslim League Parliamentary Board Bombay Presidency

Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Laljee, Hon. Secretary, All-India Muslim League Parliamentary Board, Bombay Presidency, writes:

I find that it has been given out in the Press that there is a meeting of the Presidency Muslim League on the 15th at 11 a.m. This is not a fact and it is misleading many members.

There are two bodies, one is the All-India Muslim League with its Parliamentary Board for Bombay Presidency and the other is a local body known as Bombay Presidency Muslim League.

There is going to be a meeting on Sunday the 15th August at 11 a.m. of the Parliamentary Board of the All-India Muslim League Bombay Presidency, at Shahru Castle, Mohamedali Road, Bombay. 3.

SIMLA, Aug. 13.

It is understood that the Honourable Mr. H. Dow, Commerce Secretary, Government of India, is visiting Bombay during the next week He leaves Simla on the 16th August and spends the 18th and 19th in Bombay and returns here on the 21st.—A. P.

To-day's Races

Selections By "Senex"

2-30 p.m. THE CHINCHWAD PLATE, Div. I.—1 mile.

LUCKY SON	1
JABAL TARIQ	2
BACHELOR BOY	3

3-0 p.m. THE CHINCHWAD PLATE Div. II.—1 mile.

ZAIM SHAMMAR	1
CHOTA SAHIB	2
JARRADA	3

3-30 p.m. THE PATIALA PLATE.—1 mile.

QUICK SILVER	1
VIGILANT	2
FANCIFUL	3

4-0 p.m. THE ROXY PLATE.—6 furlongs.

BERTHA	1
FOOT SLOGGER	2
CASTLETOI	3

4-30 p.m. THE TIGRIS PLATE.—1-1|4 miles

BUSHBOOS	1
AL MUQBIL	2
DILAWAR	3

5-0 p.m. THE ANDOVER PLATE.—1 mile, 1 furlong.

LUCAN	1
PERSEVERANCE	2
GREEK GLEN	3

5-30 p.m. THE MAGDALA PLATE.—7 furlongs.

FLYING GLANCE	1
SHELL OUT	2
DIAGONAL	3

6-0 p.m. THE MONSOON PLATE.—1 mile, 1 furlong.

GHOJ AL SA'AD	1
STARLIGHT	2
SAIF AL IRAQ	3

DOUBLE:— QUICK SILVER and LUCAN

TREBLE:— BUSHBOOS, FLYING GLANCE and GHOJ AL SA'AD.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

VUB 353.9 metres 855 kc/s.

a.m. 8-30 Instrumental Duets. By Air Artist. 8-40 Talk (Hindustani): "Great Romances of India. 8-55 Marathi Songs.

noon. 12-0 Recorded Music (Indian.)

p.m. 1-0 Available Market Rates and Announcements. Popular Selections. 5-30 Blind Boys. 6-15 Talk (Marathi): "Village Opinion." By P. K. Raut and G. R. Save. 6-30 To the Bhumijan. 7-30 Popular Melodies. The Vub Indian Orchestra. 8-0 Light Music. Shahajan Ghazal and Bhajan. 8-30 Commercial News and the News in Hindi. 9-0 Talk (English): "The Week in Sport. A. F. S Talyarkhan. 9-15 The News. 9-30 Some Old Favourites. 10-0 The V.U.B. Ensemble Leader: Dominic Pereira

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.

a.m. 7-0 Classical Music. By Aftab-I-Musiqi Fayyaz Khan of Baroda. 7-40 Alap and Gat Pancham On Sitar. By Haider Hussain 7-50 Brinder Singh. 8-10 Bina Pani of Calcutta. Light Music 8-40 The News (Hindustani) 8-50 The News (English).

p.m 12-30 Indian Music (Recorded.) 6-30 Bina Pani of Calcutta. Light Music 6-55 Dance Melody on Sarinda 7-0 Classical Music By Fayyaz Khan of Baroda. 7-30 Talk (Hindustani): "Famous Romances" No. 3 7-45 "For Villagers Only. (Time Signal and Delhi Market Rates at 8-0 p.m.) 8-30 Farce (Hindustani): "Chhapa Aur Tapa" (Performed by Air Artists.) 9-15 The News and Weather Report. (Hindustani.) 9-30 Time Signal. The News and Weather Report (English.) 9-45 Talk (English): John Glasworthy By E. F. Hart 10-0 Bina Pani of Calcutta. Light 10-25 Classical Music By Fayyaz Khan of Baroda.

SOMERSETS WIN CLOSE MATCH

U. P. XI Beaten By 3 Goals To 2

BOMBAY, Friday.

The conditions at the Cooperage were deplorable—a mud-and-water ground, when the Somerset Light Infantry from Poona eliminated the United Provinces XI by an odd goal in five, in the Rovers Cup Football tournament this evening.

Defenders Prevail

It was a day for the defences, who reigned supreme and the backs and half-backs, playing a very sound game, hardly gave any scope to the attack-lines.

3 Goals In 4 Minutes

Towards the end the defenders had slackened down and the forwards were not late in taking advantage of this. Three goals were scored in four minutes, and when the Infantrymen lead at 2 goals to 1, the U. P. XI drew level hardly a minute later and a draw was now in sight.

A minute before the final whistle, Palmer, the Somerset's right-wing, dodged past his way through a host of defenders and capped his effort with a fine goal, which earned his side the victory.

The Military side established their superiority in the early phases of the game and attacking vigorously immediately after the start, they opened their account in the 10th minute. Saunders, their inside-right, being responsible for obtaining this early lead.

Following this, the Somersets kept playing in their opponents' territory and they were having the better of the game, though the United Provinces had a number of occasional break-aways. On one occasion Tulsi, their right-wing, following a good piece of work along the touch-line, centred for Kallan but the latter failed to avail of the opportunity, his feeble shot being easily cleared by the Military goalkeeper.

The Visitors from United Provinces did not give up trying and their tireless efforts were soon crowned with success, when a good combined movement between the forwards, saw Majid, their inside-right, putting his side on terms, beating the Somerset's goalkeeper with placed shot in the corner of the net.

BETTER PLAY.

The score being one goal all, the remaining period of the first half, saw the best play of the match, the rival teams fighting hard to forge ahead.

At half-time the teams stood at level with 1 goal each.

DEFENDERS ON TOP

Level exchanges marked the beginning of the second half the rival teams attacking in turn

It was a game in which the defences reigned supreme and held the forwards at bay.

The play was now generally confined to midfield, the full backs making good lengthy clearances were keeping the forwards out of the danger zone.

3 GOALS IN 3 MINUTES.

Towards the end the Infantrymen again forged ahead when Saunders, their inside-right, cleverly accepted a pass by his pivot and netted the second goal for his side.

Hardly had the cheers died down, when Emad, the United Province's inside-left, again put his side on terms, beating the Military goalkeeper with a well placed shot.

The score now being two goals all and only two minutes more to go it seemed that the teams will have to play extra-time to decide the issue but another raid by the soldiers, saw Palmer their right winger, cutting across nicely to score the winning goal.

The Result:—

SOMERSETS	3 goals
U. P. XI.	2 goals

The Teams

SOMERSETS:—Hayward; Meadows and McPeake; Lang, West and Cohen; Palmer, Saunders Snook Early and Haskett.

U. P. XI:—Dutt; Kallram and Munna; Jabil, Camejee and Jumman; Tulsi, Majid, Kallan, Emad and Ducasse.

REFEREE:—MR HOWARTH.

To-day's Game

6TH FIELD BRIGADE R. A vs. UNION FOOTBALL CLUB PESHAWAR.

Stop That Irritating COUGH

A PLEASANT and effective remedy for persistent coughs; also coughs due to throat weakness and voice strain is to suck Peps antiseptic breatheable tablets. Peps give off rich, medicinal vapours which mix with your breath and come into direct contact with the troublesome parts, soothing and healing your throat and larynx and clearing the bronchials of congestion, phlegm, etc. Peps stop your cough and strengthen and invigorate your chest and lungs. Try them!

To preserve the rich volatile oils which Peps contain, every tablet is wrapped in silver paper. They are packed in sealed glass bottles, along with full printed directions and a handy little cork-screw. Price One Rupee at any medicine dealer.

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Rapid and efficient operation combined with safety!

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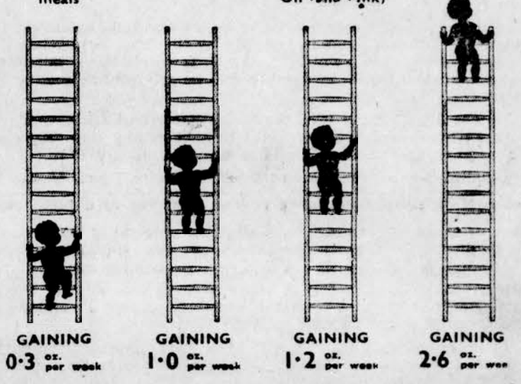
"The ladder of growth"

How is YOUR child gaining?

This diagram illustrates an important investigation on the growth of children recently published in "The Medical Officer."


Nothing added to usual meals
While on Cod Liver Oil
While on Halibut Liver Oil (and Milk)
While on VIROL
GAINING 0·3 oz. per week
GAINING 1·0 oz. per week
GAINING 1·2 oz. per week
GAINING 2·6 oz. per week

Only VIROL brought the children up to the ideal rate of growth for their age.

Look at the child on the left. He is scarcely gaining weight at all. You don't want your child to be like that. Yet there are thousands of children who eat and are satisfied and yet remain backward. Why? *Because their meals are lacking in something necessary for proper growth.*

Now look at the next two children. These had either Cod Liver Oil or Halibut Liver Oil (and Milk), but even now their growth is only half what it should be:

What a difference in the child on the right. He shows how the children, when on Virol, gained up to the ideal rate of growth for their ages and kept it up, and what is more, they went ahead from the very first week.

Now you can see how necessary it is for children to have in addition to their everyday meals, that "something extra" which is only found in Virol. Start now to build up your child against fevers and infections.

VIROL

Give your child a Virol constitution

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Art — Literature and Music

Beyond THE Horizon

PRABHAT'S LATEST MUSICAL

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SHANTA APTE

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LEELA CHITNIS, CHANDRA-MOHAN, Master CHHOTU, KARUNADEVI, PRALHAD, ULLAS and 1,00 Others.

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Lovers of Art

Lovers of Literature

Lovers of Music

Throng at the Theatres where PRABHAT PICTURES are Shown

Drawing Packed Houses in its

3rd Popular Week AT

MINERVA

Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday, Sunday and Holidays

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Shravan Shud 8, 1993
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 7, 1356
Parsi: Aspandarmad 13, 1306
Hightide: 5-05; 16-12
Lowtide: 10-18; 23-03
Sunrise: 6h 19m
Sunset: 7h 8m

S. S. 'Comorin' with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Andaman Prisoners Day Meeting, Congress House, 6-30 p.m.

Tuesday, August 17.

University Convocation the Governor presiding 5-30 p.m.

FORBES HALL CONCERT

Prof. Nannekhan Nattankhan of Agra will give a concert to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. at the Gujarati Forbes Hall, Girgaum Back Road.

B. P. C. C. ADJOURNED MEETING

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Monday, the 16th August, 1937 at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

ARYA SAMAJ

At the Matunga Arya Samaj Mandir, Pandit Laxmanrao will deliver a public lecture on "Importance of sacred thread" to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY

The members of the Social Workers' Society will meet to-morrow (Sunday) at Victoria Gardens, Tram Stand at 9-15 a.m. to visit the Chawls. All members and interested are invited.

MR. AND MRS. JALANDHWALA RETURN TO BOMBAY.

Among the passengers who arrived by s.s. "Mooltan" on Thursday were Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Jalandhwala and Mr. M. A. Jalandhwala.

DR. HIVALE'S PSYCHOLOGY CLASS

Under the auspices of the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Dr. B. P. Hivale, will conduct a study class on "Psychology" in English at the Besant Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY FIELD-CLUB

The Bombay Field-Club has arranged the sixth of its study visits to the Prince of Wales Museum at 1 p.m. to-day (Saturday) when Dr. Moti Chandra will show some select Indian and Persian brasses and bronzes.

KANARA BROTHERHOOD

Under the auspices of the Kanara Brotherhood, Bombay, a magic lantern lecture on "Earthquakes and Volcanoes" will be delivered by Mr. N. S. Ullal, Offg. Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instructions to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the Brotherhood, 302-B, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaon.

JAMIAT SHUBBAN AL-MUSLIMEEN

Under the auspices of Jamiat Shubban al-Muslimeen, a debate will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9-15 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Abdul Malik Noorani will propose that "Urdu is the only language that can claim to be the lingua franca of India." Mr. H. M. Lokhandwala will oppose.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Good Morning Boys" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to day and to-morrow at 4 p.m.

REGAL—"As Good as Married." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Jagirdar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Splinters in the Air." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—"Gangavataran". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"The 13th Chair". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"Anath Ashram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.

GLOBE—"Last Frontier". Daily at 3, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

MINERVA—"Beyond the Horizon". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"President". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Punjab Laucers". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.

PLAZA—"Good Earth". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Frontiers of Freedom" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.

EMPIRE—"Moonlight Sonata". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

THANA MUSICAL CIRCLE

A vocal concert by Mrs. Hirabai Barodekar will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. at the Shree Saraswati Mandir, Thana, on behalf of the above Circle.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA

The sixth anniversary of the late Pandit Vishnu Digambar Paluskar, will be celebrated to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. in the Vidyalaya Hall, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum.

THE SECONDARY TEACHERS' TRAINING INSTITUTE

To-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. at Ruia College, Matunga, an address to the Institute, by Prof. V. V. Kamat, of the Secondary Training College, Bombay, on "Mental Testing". The lecture is open to bonafide teachers.

PROGRESSIVE LITERATURE

A public lecture in Tilak Mandir, Vile Parle by Messrs. Anant Kanekar, B. V. Varerkane Lalji Pendse on "Progressive Literature" to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m.

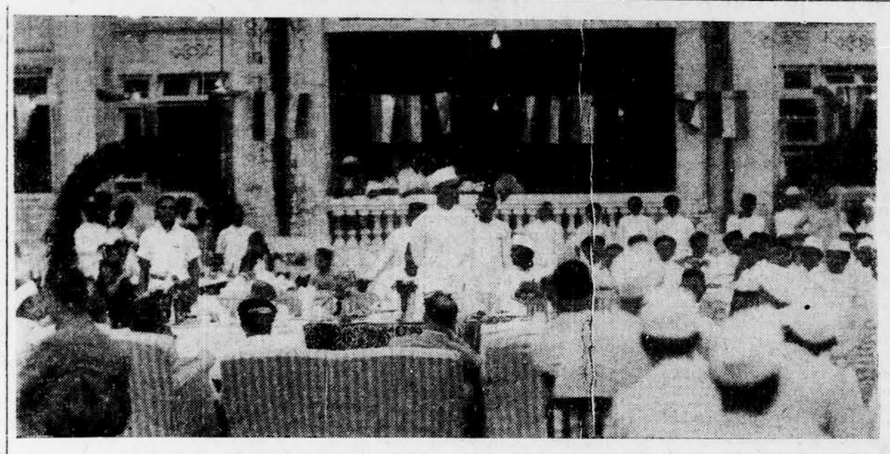
PARRA UNION

The annual social gathering of the sons of Parra, Verla and Cauca will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. in the Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall, Burrows Lane, Girgaum Road, Bombay.

SHRI RANCHHODBHAI UDAYRAM SHATABDI MOHOTSWA

Under the auspices of Sanskrit Vidyalaya, a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Sunday) next at 8-45 a.m. at Brahma Nivas. Mr. Ambalal B. Jani will preside. The late Kavi Divan Bahadur Ranchhodbhai Udayram Shatabdi ceremony will be observed.

Messrs. Harsadrai Desai, Dasharathlal R. Joshi and Mrs. Vijayasnah Rashmi will also speak.



Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Minister of Revenue to the Bombay Gov ernment was the guest of honour at a garden party given at Dohad the other day. Mr. Desai is seen addressing the gathering.

A. I. ANDAMAN PRISONERS' DAY

To-day's Meeting At Congress House

The Andaman Prisoners' Day will be observed in Bombay at a public meeting convened under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

Sjt. K. F. Nariman, President of the B. P. C. C., will preside and prominent leaders will address.

"ANDAMANS DAY" IN BOMBAY

To-day's Public Meetings

A public meeting will be held at Lal Maidan Lal Baugh to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in observance of the Andamans Day under the presidentship of Mr. Jinabhai P. Joshi, M.L.A. Among the speakers will be Messrs. S. B. Mahadeshwar, Kashiprasad Sinha, R. A. Khedgikar, M.L.A.

MEETING AT MATUNGA.

Another public meeting will be held to observe "Andamans Day" under the auspices of the F. Ward District Congress Committee to-day (Saturday) at Matunga near Nappoo Hall at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidentship of Mr. Jinabhai P. Joshi. Among the speakers will be Messrs. Purshottamdas Tricamdas, Ashok Mehta S. B. Mahadeshwar, Kashiprasad Sinha and others.

AT DADAR

Under the auspices of the above Mandal, a public meeting will be held today (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. in the Kshyatratkya Samaj Hall, opposite Chhabildas School, at Dadar, to celebrate the anniversary of the late Hon. Jagannath Shankarshet. Rao Bahadur D G. Padhye, will preside and Mrs. Manoramabai Malandkar, Mrs. Leela Bhagawat, Messrs. B. V. Varerkar, R. M. Athavle, S. M. Varde and D. S. Babrekar will address the meeting.

AT GHATKOPAR

Under the auspices of Ghatkopar Taluka Congress Committee following programme will be carried out to-day (Saturday) in celebration as Andaman Day.

Procession: Morning at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.) starting from Agra Road, Sjt. Jagjiwan Dayal Wadi to Ghatkopar Satyagraha Chhavni.

Public meeting: Night at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of Sjt. Dhanji Deoshi Rastriyashala, Navroz Lane. Mr. S. A. Brelvi will preside.

Cotton Markets Observe Andaman Day

The local forward and Sewri cotton markets will remain entirely closed today (Saturday being Andaman Day.

Forward trading will commence at 7-30 p.m. and will cease at 9 30 p.m.

GRAIN MARKETS CLOSED

Grain Merchants' Association, Mandvi, has decided to keep the Grain market closed to-day (Saturday) on account of Andaman Day.

SUGAR MARKET CLOSED

Local Sugar market will remain entirely closed to-day (Saturday) on account of "Andaman Day".

BOMBAY SHROFFS ALSO CLOSE

It is hereby resolved that the members of the Bombay Shroff Association should close their Hundi and other business, to-day (Saturday) on account of the Andaman Prisoners' Day.

INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

A meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Indian Statistical Institute will be held to-day (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m in one of the rooms on the ground floor of the University, South Wing, when Mr. R. S. Koshal will deliver a lecture on "X Distribution and its applications." After the lecture the annual meeting will take place.

FEAST OF ST. PHILOMENA

Solemn High Mass with Sermon and Benediction in honour of St. Philomena to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) at St. Michael's Church, Mahim, offered by the worthy clients of St. Philomena, Virgin and Martyr of the famous Catacombs of Rome. The Sermon will be delivered by Revd. J Crobitz S.J. There will be also Vespers to-day (Saturday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in honour of the Saint.

Help Congress In Its 'Dry' Campaign

Ahmednagar M. L. A.'s Exhortation To Progressive Group

"Give your verdict against 'drink' and co-operate with the Government, at present the Congress Party, in support of a measure which was a century-old demand, and do not bother about 'difficulties' and the Government will find 'ways and means' was the exhortation of Mr. Firodia, M.L.A., chairman of the Ahmednagar District Board to the Progressive Group on Friday evening at the Greens'.

That the matter should be approached from a thoroughly Indian point of view was the view expressed by the speaker.

Mr. M. R. A. Baig presided.

Mr. Firodia said that the problem had raised its head several times during the last century. Though partial legislation was passed, the result was otherwise. Messrs Gokhale and Tilak upheld the 'Temperance Movement'. The speaker felt that the very name of temperance was a misnomer as it denoted moderation in drink which was quite alien to the culture and tradition of India, but he did not suppose the promoters meant it that way.

That total prohibition was quite essential was mooted by a body like the Congress under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. The Election Manifesto of the Congress provided fresh impetus to the Prohibition move and it was its duty to carry it out in the best manner possible. The measure was overdue in that the Bombay Legislature had passed a recommendatory resolution in 1924 to introduce Prohibition in 10 years which the Government had not so far carried out.

EXCISE REVENUE FOR EDUCATION?

The plea that to use tainted excise revenue for education could be dismissed by finding other avenues of taxation—taxing the rich. Besides according to Gandhiji education should be made self-supporting. The University and Secondary education were already independent. Primary education could also become independent if the self-sufficient Village Panchayat system was introduced at least as far as teaching was concerned. The problem of the European's needs in India could be solved by rationing from Government Depots.

Referring to the failure of the American experiment, he said conditions there were different as regards climate, culture and tradition.

The difficulties through Indian States and illicit manufacture were insignificant as the former were bound to follow any line followed by Provincial Government. Where there was a will there was a way.

'Illicit manufacture' was only a bogey and a scare and was only prevalent in certain areas with which the Government could deal effectively.

In answering a question that prohibition would be a catastrophe from a health point of view in as much as vitamin B was present in liquors like toddy which was essential as Indians are vegetarians, the lecturer said that vegetarians were a minority and that India had food stuffs which gave the requisite health.

To another question, he answered that 'social work' in the direction was very necessary.

Though foreign liquor importation was a central subject, the Provincial Government could ban its sale and use.

In proposing a vote of thanks, Mr. W. Russell, said their group had the object of promoting progressive thought, and thanked the lecturer for providing opportunity in the direction, through his thought-provoking lecture on a burning topic of the day.

CHOLERA'S VIRULENCE IN THE PRESIDENCY

1281 Attacks And 580 Deaths Last Week

The health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ended August 7th were as under.

Cholera:—The presidency cholera figures for the week were:—1,281 attacks and 580 deaths against 928 attacks and 356 deaths in the previous week. Nasik district reported 404 attacks and 165 deaths against 340-142 in the previous week; West Khandesh 332-162 against 169-60; East Khandesh 243-112 against 248-70; Ahmednagar 148-65 against 47-23; Bijapur 55-22 against 44-18; Kolaba 37-22 against 7-7; Sholapur 29-15 against 35-12; Satara 19-10 against 35-22; Dharwar 12-6 against 2-2 and Surat 2-1 against nil.

The cholera incidence in Nasik, West Khandesh and Ahmednagar districts is still on the increase. In Nasik district Malegaon taluka continues to lead while other talukas have also been reporting cases. The situation in Malegaon town has now improved a good deal, 21 cases and 10 deaths being recorded during the week against 53-33 in the previous week.

Three deaths from influenza were reported from Bombay city during the week.

Fellowship Of Followers Of Jesus Welcome New Regime

(From A Correspondent)

At a meeting of the Fellowship of the Followers of Jesus held on Sunday the 1st August, at which the question was discussed of making the ideal of the Kingdom of God an objective of endeavour in India, the following resolution was passed with reference to the change of Government in India:—

The Fellowship welcomes the opportunity for service afforded by the will of the people having become a really ruling factor in the governance of the country and regards this fact as a step towards the realisation of the Kingdom of God or Dharm Raj, particularly by relieving poverty, by promoting unity and harmony, by dispelling ignorance and spreading knowledge, and by upholding standards of truth and righteousness in the sphere of human relations, which are the objectives of both the Kingdom of God on earth and of the National Government in India.

JAGANNATH SHANKARSHET ANNIVERSARY

Under the auspices of Shri Mahajan Association Ltd, Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya, Brahmin Sabha, Grain Merchants' Association, Aryan Education Society, Aryan Excelsior League, B. V Mandal, Young Men's Hindu Association and Prabhu, Twasta and Daivandnya Communities and other Institutions, a public meeting to honour the memory of the late Hon. Jagannath Shankarshet in connection with his anniversary will be held to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall. Mrs Yamunabai Hirlekar, Miss Gajarabai Narayan Satghare, Messrs. Huseinbhoy A. Laljee, Dwarkadas Tribhovandas, M. N. Talide, and Krishnaji Laxman Bhurke will address the meeting. Dr. E. Moses, Mayor of Bombay will preside.

FEAST OF ST. ANTHONY

The Feast will be celebrated to-morrow (Sunday) at 8 a.m. in the Church of St. Frances Xavier, Dabul, Bombay, by a High Mass offered on behalf of individuals bearing the Saint's name who are subscribers to the Centenary Fund. All "Anthonys" are invited.

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS

The students of this class are informed that there will be no lecture today (Saturday) on account of the inability of the lecturer of the day to be present at the class due to unexpected difficulty.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

In the city there is strict supervision is being done by the Municipality which is trying its best to control the adulteration of food stuff, while in the suburbs little or no heed is being paid to this matter which vitally affects public health.

That foodstuffs are being adulterated in the suburbs is a fact which can be proved on inspection. Butter, "ghee", milk are the chief products, which in some cases, are adulterated to a very great extent.

It is gratifying to note that the suburban municipalities are now dealing, seriously with the provision of medical aid and because of this, the municipalities must take every step to control this adulteration evil.

APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC

Yesterday in another column of this paper you read the appeal of Sjt. Ramnikrai Mehta the President of the Suburban District Congress Committee.

This appeal was to observe today as Andaman Day and register your feelings for those who are now going through the ordeal of a hunger-strike in the Devils Isle of Andaman

To-day under the joint auspices of the Santa Cruz, Vile Parle and Andheri Congress Committees, a procession is to start from Gandhi Chowk at 7-15 a.m.

LIFTING BAN ON LITERATURE

Bombay Govt. Move Officials' Conduct And Tri-Colour

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Aug. 13.

It is understood that the Home Minister is contemplating the removal of the ban on several books and literature as was urged by a deputation last week. Further there is the likelihood of withdrawal of Government circular regarding officials' conduct in connection with tri-colour and "Vande Mataram"

One of the important legislations that the ensuing Bombay Assembly session will be required to consider is to be the Moneylenders' Registration Bill, which is calculated to ameliorate the hardship of peasantry through indebtedness.

There will only be removal of Disqualification Bill for the Parliamentary Secretaries as there is no need of Salary Bill being presented for them.

ALLEGED POLICE HIGH-HANDEDNESS

Congress Worker Belaboured At Bijapur?

(From Our Correspondent)

BIJAPUR, Aug. 13.

A number of local police constables are alleged to have acted high-handedly and belaboured and kicked Mr. Basayya Puranikmath, a Congress worker, and snatched away the Congress Flag and broke the petromax he was carrying. Mr. Basayya announced to-day's Flag hoisting programme before the Laxmi Talkies at 12-30 a.m. by beat of "Zangati". The police constables are alleged to have surrounded him and called him names and ill-treated him.

This high-handed action is much resented here

FRONTIER MINISTRY RESIGNS?

No Official Confirmation Yet

LAHORE, August 13.

"The Milap' a prominent local daily is responsible for the news that at a meeting of the Frontier Cabinet held at Abbottabad H. E. the Governor presiding, political situation was discussed for three hours and the Qayum Ministry's resignation was accepted. No official confirmation is yet available. —United Press.

Frontier Assembly Budget Session

ABBOTTABAD, August 13.

Much importance is being attached to the ensuing budget session of the N.-W. F. P. Assembly to be held here in September as it is understood, definite announcements with regard to the Government policy are to be made and important decision on matters such as repeal of the Frontier Public Tranquillity Act, the release of political prisoners, removal of the ban on the entry into the Province of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, etc., will be taken.

A Committee of the House presided over by the Hon. Malik Khuda Bux, the Speaker, is meeting since August 8 to frame rules of procedure to be observed in the conduct of the business of the House.—United Press.

The CAPITOL

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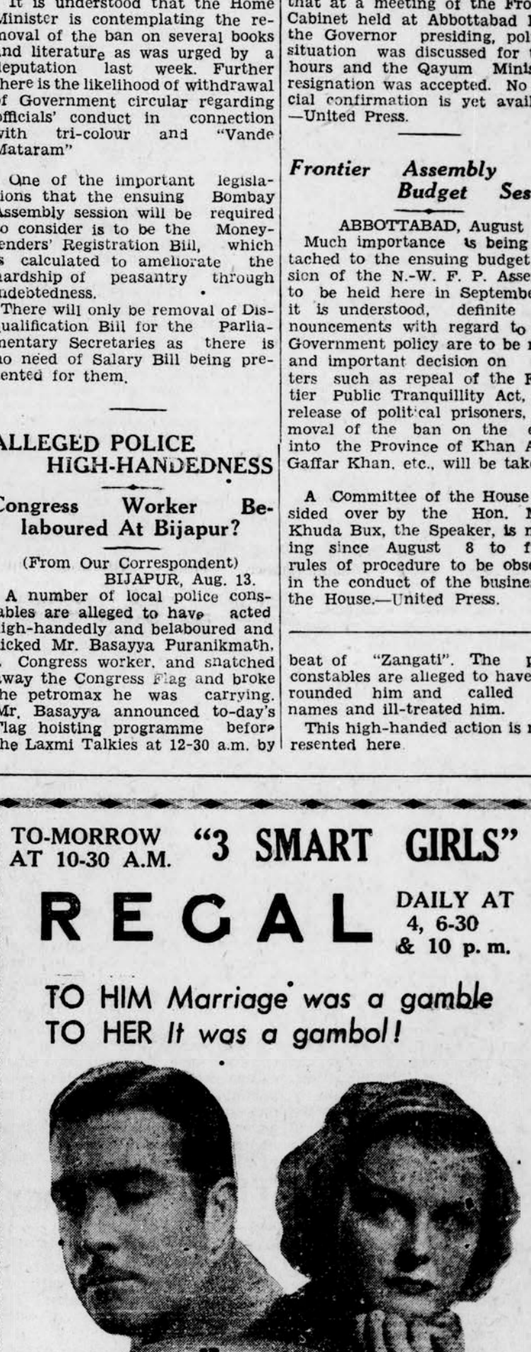

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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1937

PROBLEM OF LANGUAGE

The latest publication in the Congress Political and Economic series is an essay on "The Question of Language" by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. It deals at some length with what is sometimes called the battle of languages in India, a problem created, on the one hand, by the variety of provincial languages in India each with its own separate script, and, on the other, by the need for a national language. Pandit Jawaharlal is peculiarly well-fitted to deal with this problem; for besides possessing a strong practical sense and a keen analytical mind, he is absolutely disinterested, without the least trace of the partisan in him. It is no wonder, therefore, that Gandhiji, in a foreword to the booklet, describes it as "a valuable contribution to a proper elucidation of the whole subject, considered from the national and purely educational point of view." Gandhiji says further: "His constructive suggestions, if they are widely accepted by persons concerned, should put an end to the controversy which has taken a communal turn. The suggestions are exhaustive and eminently reasonable, and I have no hesitation in generally endorsing them."

Hindustani, National Language

Though the booklet contains only 25 pages, it deals with most of the issues involved in the linguistic problem in India. The main questions dealt with at some length are the language of the State, the development of a national language, and the problem of script. With regard to the first question the author's main suggestions are that in each linguistic area public work should be carried on in the language of that area, that in Hindustani speaking areas both Hindi and Urdu with their scripts should be officially recognised, all public notifications being issued in both scripts, that Hindustani (both scripts) should be recognised as the all-India language, and that it should be open to any person throughout India to address a court or public office in Hindustani (either script) "without any obligation to give a copy in another script or language." It is impossible to question the reasonableness of these suggestions and we are confident that the Congress and Congress Cabinets will spare no pains to give effect to them.

Jawaharlal's Suggestions

We shall now turn to the most important question in the booklet, the development of a national language. The need for a common language is self-evident. It is equally self-evident that that language cannot be English. On the other hand Hindustani, that is, popular Hindi or Urdu, is already spoken by over 100 million Indians and is tolerably understood by many more all over the country. That is the position in that any attempt on the part of the State to spread the language. With vigorous propaganda it should be possible to make Hindustani a national language in the full sense of the term in about a decade. There are, however, two difficulties in the way, but both can be got over. One is that some partisans wish to popularise a Sanskritised form of Hindustani and the Devanagiri script while other partisans favour a Persianised form of Hindustani and the Urdu script. Pandit Jawaharlal discusses this question at great length and comes to the following conclusion: "The tendency for Hindi and Urdu in the Hindustani speaking area to diverge and develop separately need not be viewed with alarm, nor should any obstruction be placed in the development of either. This is to some extent natural as new and more abstruse ideas come into the language. The development of either will enrich the language. There is bound to be an adjustment. There is bound to be an adjustment later on as world forces and nationalism press in this direction, and mass education will bring a measure of standardisation and uniformity." To popularise Hindustani in the non-Hindustani provinces the author makes the following important and original suggestion: "A Basic Hindustani' should be evolved out of Hindustani on the lines of Basic English. This should be a simple language with very little grammar and a vocabulary of about a thousand words. It must be a complete language, good enough for all ordinary speech and writing, and yet within the framework of Hindustani, and a stepping stone for the further study of that language." As a matter of fact the Hindustani that is used for the radio and in many of the Hindustani talkies is a fair approach to Basic Hindustani and covers a wide range of subjects. With more systematic effort, a better type can be evolved, especially with the aid of periodicals and other popular literature published in Basic Hindustani. So far as the teaching of Hindustani in schools and colleges is concerned, Pandit Jawaharlal suggests that in non-Hindustani speaking areas, Basic Hindustani should be taught in every secondary school. As for the script for Hindustani, Pandit Jawaharlal makes the only practicable suggestion that learners should be allowed to choose either the Devanagari or the Urdu script but should be persuaded, where possible, to learn both. These suggestions, endorsed by Gandhiji, will commend themselves to all interested in the matter, to whatever community or political party they may belong. All provincial Governments in the non-Hindustani speaking areas will do well to consider the suggestions most sympathetically. In any case non-official instruction in Basic Hindustani should be undertaken on a far more extensive scale than has so far been attempted.

Co-operation In The Presidency

The annual report on the working of co-operative societies in the Bombay Presidency is once again published more than a year after the expiry of the period to which it relates, and the account for the year 1935-36 is now available for the information of the public. As may be expected, the Registrar's review reflects the general conditions of economic depression which have had an embarrassing effect upon the agricultural industry. As prices of agricultural produce have not shown any marked tendency towards a rise, the income of the cultivating classes is still low, the overdues of members of societies are high and the banks' assets have become frozen. Instead of being an advantage, cheap money is a source of trouble to central and urban banks since avenues for the remunerative employment of funds have been blocked and the flow of deposits continues unabated in spite of the reduction of the rate of interest on them. The banks have, therefore, been forced to seek new fields for the employment of their surplus money and these are hard to find and exploit. The Registrar utters a warning against the banks adopting methods "of doubtful co-operative character" to get out of the difficulty. But he has himself no concrete remedies to suggest beyond advising them to find fresh field "in the direction of promotion of sound co-operative activities." He observes with reference to Central Banks: "The acid test of the success of the Central Banks lies not in the growth of their working capital, not merely in the development of banking services they provide in the mofussil areas but mainly in the extent to which the primaries they finance are taught to become efficient and thrift organisations." The Registrar does not, however, state how the banks are to carry out the duty of teaching the primaries. The utility of the District Boards of Supervising Unions, to which he appears to pin his faith, is already being doubted and these bodies are being regarded as a fifth wheel in the coach. The position of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute is admittedly unsatisfactory and little help can be expected from it in this direction.

As a matter of fact, several important problems affecting the co-operative movement in this Presidency have not received at the hands of the past Governments the attention they deserve and it is high time the policy of neglect and drift was abandoned. The facts and figures quoted in the Registrar's report tend to show that societies are recovering slowly from the effects of the depression and measures like the so-called "concession scheme" have gone some way to ameliorate their condition. But the burden they have to carry is still very heavy and means will have to be found to accelerate the process of rehabilitation. Though the report contains few constructive suggestions and no statement of what Government has done and proposes doing to meet the extremely difficult situation through which the co-operative movement has been passing, the words of warning and admonition the Registrar has addressed to those responsible for the conduct of co operative institutions, deserve to be taken to heart. The Registrar has concluded his report on a hopeful note. There will be general agreement with his view when he says that the co-operative movement has recently weathered many a storm, thus showing its intrinsic soundness and that there is no reason why it should not continue to progress. He remarks: "Co-operators are as much interested in the political growth of the country as any other class, and provided the evil of party politics is not allowed to filtrate in co-operative institutions to their detriment, the movement, properly guided, should thrive on healthy lines." It is to be hoped that the new regime in the Provinces will lose no time in coming to grips with the urgent problems of the movement and demonstrate what a truly popular Government can do in the way of formulating definite policies in consultation with the people concerned and giving prompt effect to their decisions.

THE WORLD OF FINANCE

Random Jottings

(BY "TODARMAL")

The sharp decline in American cotton prices was the main development during the week and prices in the local market declined below Rs. 200 level for Broach. This year the production in America is about 2 million bales over the annual need and it appears that American cotton will sell as low as 9 cents. during the period of heavy crop movement.

During the last four years there has been restricted production and with steady increase in the consumption, huge reserves have been slowly reduced and now the American Government is holding about 1½ million bales. But the production this year is reported to be 15½ million bales and even, allowing some quantity for prospective damage, the crop is bound to be 15¼ million bales which will be about 2 million bales more than the world's annual consumption.

The U. S. A. Senate committee is planning a draft for 10 cent. loan to those farmers who will agree to reduce the acreage next year. There is also a move to introduce farm bills but nothing definite is known and Wall Street operators remain principal sellers. Spot cotton demand has fallen off considerably. There are some complaints about excessive heat in the Western belt and sunshine is needed in the Eastern belt.

Opportunity For Constructive Work

Next week we shall have the first Congress Budget of the Bombay Government which is expected to be colourless but is very likely to show future trends of progress. At present Indian financial condition is very satisfactory and there is plethora of money. It is after a long period of over fifty years that the Bank rate is stable at 3 per cent, and large sums of money are awaiting employment. It is an excellent opportunity for a popular Government to float loans for construc tive purposes as interest charges will be very low and the productive nature of expenses will provide enough guarantee for the repayment of these loans. There is a vast field of work and particularly our agriculturists have to depend entirely on the progress of monsoon. If large scale irrigation scheme is designed, it will ensure crops to farmers and will go a long way in improving the economic condition of the farmers.

Share Bazar Weak

The local Share Bazar was very weak during the week on extensive unloading by professional Bulls who got tired of the inaction of the market. These operators are always playing the game against outsiders but the last collapse of March made outsiders nervous and they are not inclined to have any speculative ventures. Small operators find it difficult to enter the market as the Board has stopped them from doing jobbing business. The outlook of the market remains uncertain although there was a small rise in prices on Friday partially due to short covering.

Proposed New Stock Exchange

The promoters of the new stock exchange propose to have a demo-

(Continued on page 19 Col. 5)

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

British Advance To Italy

(From Our Own Correspondent)

PRAGUE, Aug. 6.

Great Britain has just made an advance in the direction of an understanding with Italy. This news has come somewhat suddenly, but it is not viewed entirely as a surprise. To the latter, the new situation in relation to the Far East, there is oovious realisation, has greatly contributed. Though there are estimates retained about British concern relating to Italian stand and attitude, London, for the while, is seen as being interested in a relaxation of the strain with Italy, led to this by calculations of carrying certain schemes and a restraint enforced by Japan's new assertive move in the Far East of close care to Britain. Mussolini, as an article of his in a prominent Italian daily last week indicated, has not been slow to reckon the existence and extent of this care to the Far East on the part of Britain, even as Japan has not overlooked the existence of the Anglo-Italian strain. Despite the great resources held by Britain, the British position, as various comments suggest, reveals a care and reserve, bound with estimates of the widely spread nature of British Empire interests, the possibility of quicker reaction of events in different parts, and an uncertainty bound with certain regions of special importance to the British Empire. There is, it would seem, no very exaggerated optimism attached to the new British advance to Italy leading quickly or easily to a wide staying settlement. Even as far as Italy is concerned the effect of the last so-called "Gentlemen's Agreement" between London and Rome has not been assuring. Then there is to be taken into consideration various aims associated with Germany, with Britain attentive to the line of understanding with Germany and at once also hesitant of the consequences of a policy of concessions to Berlin in directions, and the reaction of Japanese move in China touching specially Britain. In the light of these circumstances, there is increased attention directed also to developments in important regions bound closely with Britain.

Germany And Czechoslovakia

The German press continues to keep a sharp campaign against Czechoslovakia. Various matters are pulled to lend support to this campaign the object of which, however, remains the same, namely, to get a hold over Czechoslovakia's foreign policy and to stimulate internal changes that would administer a check to democratic conception. Berlin has been playing greatly with slogans of "communist danger" and "minority treatment." In reality Czechoslovakia has less to fear about the danger of any stormy upheaval without any external complication imposed on it than many other States and most neighbouring ones, a position well maintained for long, and as for the minority question close and careful observers cannot deny that Czechoslovakia has to its credit comparatively the most liberal policy. The German move against Czechoslovakia is directed in the interests of the aim of Germany to extend hold over Central and South-Eastern Europe in association with a wider Eastern European policy. To further this course, it is no secret, Germany has been trying greatly to get Britain to a helpful stand, projecting in connection readiness to respect British imperial interests in certain vital directions, and at the same time, putting a pressure on Britain as well. Berlin has been linked with this, keeping attention well to British care to outer-European interests, which are always a strongly influencing factor in London's European policy. The latter fact is indicated as well by Britain's new move now in relation with Italy. Czechoslovakia which has in recent period carried out extensive defence measures is extremely alert to the idea of securing well independence in the direction of its foreign policy, in accordance with safeguarding best its security, and holding up of an internal system which has stood test of stability well. This alertness is given a confidence that is bound with the economic advance, certain weighty contacts, and international good-will. The issue of German-Czechoslovakian relation stays as one of wide interests and much importance

Japan's Maritime Expansion

New developments in the Far East involve enhanced attention in Europe to Japan. In this connection some prominence is taken by reports stating Japan's move to extend the shipping service. In the 16 Japanese shipyards, it is reported, are at present under construction 152 ships with a total tonnage of about one million. Out of these 111 are cargo boats, 15 large fishing boats, and 13 passenger boats; the rest are small ones of less than 1,000 tons. The Japanese Government, for the construction of 12 large passenger boats, has allotted a subvention of 25 million Rupees. The Japanese passenger steamer service, after the completion of the 12 boats, which alone would represent a total tonnage of 150,000, it is commented, will greatly advance as a competitive factor in the world's shipping service. By 1940, these ships will enter services to North and South America Australia, Africa and Europe. Seven of the ships with a tonnage of 94,500 have been ordered by "Nippon Yusen Kaisha" and five with a tonnage of 55,000 by "Osaka Shosen Kaisha." The economic developments of recent period with Japan's increase in imports of raw products have given an urge to the expansion of the country's commercial shipping service. In 1936 Japan's total cargo tonnage amounted to 3.3

(Continued on page 11 Col. 6)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

ANDAMAN PRISONERS' DAY

To-day will be observed throughout the country as the All-India Andaman Prisoners' Day. The attitude adopted by the Government of India towards the redress of the just and legitimate grievances of the hunger-strikers in the Andamans is as callous as it is autocratic. While the young men, who have been driven to such an extreme step through sheer desperation, are dying by inches, the Government have, as usual, made a fetish of jail discipline and turned a deaf ear to the appeals of the nation. Verily, they consider, as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru aptly observed the other day, that their prestige is more important than the lives of hundreds and the wishes of millions. The hunger-strike in the Andaman purgatory has already found its echo in the sympathetic fasts which are being observed by the political prisoners in the Deoli Camp and other jails, and it is evident that the situation will develop into a first-class crisis, unless Government adopt a more humane and sympathetic attitude. They will be ignoring at their own peril the warning given by the Congress President that "if anything happens to these young men, India will be aflan with anger and will not forget it or forget those on whom the responsibility will lie." It is pertinent to mention here that the request made by the various Congress Premiers for the immediate repatriation of those prisoners from their provinces who are at present incarcerated in the "Devil's Island" has evoked no favorable response from the Government of India. To-day's observance of the Andaman Prisoners' Day will serve as an expression of the keen indignation that prevails throughout the country. Meanwhile, now that they are assured of the sympathies of the country we hope the hunger-strikers will stop their Satyagraha for the time being.

A JUST DEMAND

The demand of the Arab Higher Committee to the Mandates Commission at Geneva urging institution of an enquiry by the League into the Palestine problem is not only just but also suggests the only logical course for the Mandates Commission to adopt. Britain was entrusted with the administration of Palestine on behalf of the League and it would be quite valid for the League to investigate how far Britain has fulfilled the terms of the Mandate. But knowing as we do the extent to which British Imperialist interests dominate the League of Nations there is little likelihood of the Arab demand being conceded. The only way in which the Palestine problem can be solved is to try to settle the matter, as President Jawaharlal suggests, between Arabs and the Jews on the basis of the complete independence of the country, keeping the British out of it. It is not certain, of course, if this is possible immediately when, thanks to Imperialist strategy, relations between the two communities are estranged and embittered. We publish elsewhere the full text of the Memorandum submitted by the Arab Higher Committee of Palestine to the President of the Mandates Commission at Geneva. We shall comment on it in detail on another occasion. Meanwhile we urge all our readers to study carefully what is a masterly exposition of the Arabs' incontestable demand for the independence of their country and a scathing condemnation of the outrageous proposal to partition it.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY IN PERIL

Fighting seems to have started in right earnest in Shanghai and around Hankow. Each side blames the other for starting the hostilities but in view of the recent acts of aggression by the Japanese it is difficult to credit them with innocent restraint. The request from a joint truce commission (including British, French, Italian and American representatives) has been rejected by the Mayor of Greater Shanghai who contends that this request should be referred to Nanking. Indeed any such joint international representation should have been addressed to the Tokio Government which is responsible for the present trouble. The ruthlessness of Japanese aggression can be gauged from the fact that one of their first acts has been to burn down an entire town. Meanwhile a serious situation is arising in Shanghai itself in view of the refusal of Chinese representatives to guarantee the inviolability of the International Settlement. They have repeated the charge made in 1932 that the Japanese use the Settlement as a convenient and sheltered base of operations. There is thus imminent danger of hostilities spreading to the International Settlement. If it happens it will be symbolic of the potential danger of Japan's most recent aggression involving the whole world into another armageddon.

NECESSARY RELIEF

We welcome the report that in response to complaints from agriculturists Mr. Nurie, Minister in charge of Irrigation, has issued orders suspending, till after September all over the Presidency, the pressing for arrears of irrigation dues and generally suspending all coercive processes for the recovery of such dues. Similar relief, we have every confidence, will be given, wherever necessary, to those who have to pay land revenue. It is said that the whole irrigation policy of the Government will be considered by a Special Committee. The same committee or another may well overhaul the land revenue policy, with special reference to the methods of recovering the revenue. The masses should be made to realize that Congress Government is a truly benign Government.

FLIPPANT AND LIGHTHEARTED

We are afraid that the debate on the resolution, which was moved by Mr. M. N. Talpade in the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday, regarding the reduction in the salaries of the higher civic staff was carried rather in a flippant manner, hardly in consonance with the seriousness of the subject or even the dignity of the Corporation. It may be remembered that consideration of a similar resolution which was moved some months ago by Mr. Meherally was postponed "till the dawn of Swaraj", and the Mayor ruled the present proposition out of order presumably because Swaraj has not yet dawned! We fail to understand what bearing the dawn of Swarajya has upon the question of the salaries paid by the Corporation to its superior staff, which very certainly require scaling down. The light-hearted way in which our city fathers are treating this subject hardly does justice to the responsibilities with which they are entrusted. The Madras Corporation has already given an excellent lead which ought to be followed by the Bombay Corporation too in the best interests of the ratepayers.

食在广州

OUR CITY FATHERS AT WORK —AND PLAY

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi then moved that the Commissioner be requested to submit a report on the desirability of re-naming Worli Road and Worli Sea Face Road as 'Gandhi Road' and Abdul Gaffar Road.'

Mr. A. P. Sabawala: If you accept the amendment to call it 'Lilavati Road' we shall be all very happy. (Laughter).

Mr. Shivdas Chapsy said there were many 'Gandhis' and, therefore, the name should be renamed 'Mahatma Gandhi' Road.

Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole agreed with the last speaker and said there were Gora and Kala Gandhis also. (Laughter).

Mr. M. E. Serang suggested Maulana Abdul Gaffar Road.

—Corporation proceedings.

* * *

A Corporator suggested that Swaraj had dawned on the country. Another said it hadn't.

It doesn't seem to have dawned on the Corporation, anyway.

* * *

The Bengal Government have banned "Tragic Wail of Bengal". But 'can' they?

* * *

It is estimated that London possesses half of world's total amount of gold.

It will be in possession of even more gold—when the next weekly shipment of the yellow metal from India reaches its destination.

* * *

Once again it is reported that the Frontier Ministry has resigned. An official disclaimer, as usual, may be expected to follow.

At this rate, we are afraid, it might soon exhaust all its lives—are they nine?

* * *

"Sabawala Quotes Jawahar In Corporation."

—Headline.

Now, now, now. Don't make the obvious comment. It is not good to begin the day with an observation like that.

* * *

According to Atiya Begum Sahiba "singing the songs in right tones and the right moment signifies triumph over enemies, wild animals and elements of nature."

The crooner next door knows that too well, alas. He vanquishes the entire neighbourhood when he chooses the right moment to exercise his throat. And verily does his full-blooded song triumph over the barking street dogs (very wild!) and the howling wind.

* * *

WHAT BRITISH CABINET DO TO KEEP FIT.

PREMIER GARDENS: OTHERS RIDE, SKATE, SWIM.

—Headlines.

To risk a very mixed bag of metaphors; they ride the high horse in Imperial and Colonial matters, deftly skate on the thin ice of social security at home and swim well away from the troubled waters of international crisis.

Thus it is that they keep fit—and in the saddle.

* * *

"Weight-lifting made easy" assures a headline.

And weights made lighter?

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLER.

(Perpetrated By the Junior Colleague).

(1) Now that the mission of the Democratic Swaraj Party—i.e., to make Congress adopt a more constructive attitude—has been fulfilled, Mr. N. C. Kelkar is recommending the dissolution of the Party and "Mr. Bhopatker and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta have declared accordingly."

* * *

FOR RACE-GOER'S ONLY.

Best Bet For The Day: DON'T.

* * * *

The teacher was giving a health talk to her class, and warned them never to kiss animals or birds.

'Can you give me an instance of the dangers of this, Jackie?' she asked.

'Yes, miss, my Aunt Alice used to kiss her dog.'

'And what happened?' asked the teacher.

'It died.'

Just A Foretaste Of Impending War

Engagement At Nankow Pass

Chinese Banks Closed To Deal With Emergency: Closure Of Yangtze For Traffic

SHANGHAI, Aug. 13.

A Japanese warship is bombarding, gradually destroying the newly built five million dollar Jukong Wharf, midway between Shanghai and Woosung.

Hundreds gathered on a skyscraper and the roof tops of the International Settlement at nightfall, and watched the flames of four big fires, the legacy of the first day's serious warfare in this region, which started in the afternoon in the neighbourhood of the Japanese barracks in Hongkew park, when the snipers fired at the Japanese from the roof of a building.

The Chinese afterwards attacked the barracks with trench mortars and the Japanese replied with machine guns and bombs.

In to-day's skirmishes the Chinese did most of the firing, and the Japanese largely confined their activities to potting the snipers. Thousands of Chinese continue to pour from the Northern districts into the Settlement, blocking the creeks and bridges. Pitiful scenes are witnessed when panic-stricken crowds rush along the streets, trying to find a shelter as the bombs burst in the distance. Homeless families are camping in the streets in the central districts.—Reuter.

ENGAGEMENT AT NANKOW PASS

Chinese Withdraw To Mountains

PEIPING, Aug. 13.

Japanese fiercely attacked the Chinese positions at the foot of Nankow Pass on a two mile front, both sides using machineguns at short range.

The Chinese fought a stubborn rearguard action and withdrew into the mountains around Nankow.—Reuter.

Small Skirmishes At Shanghai

SHANGHAI, Aug. 13.

Shanghai has had a foretaste of the expected war with several small skirmishes, while foreign troops and volunteers are busy erecting barbed wire on the borders of the International Settlement.

The cruiser "Cumberland" with Vice-Admiral Little aboard and the United States flagship "Augusta" are arriving on Saturday.

BANK HOLIDAY

The Chinese Finance Minister proclaimed a Bank holiday in order to deal with the emergency. His action is partly due to the wholesale transfer of Chinese deposits to foreign banks.—Reuter.

FIRST ARTILLERY EXCHANGES

SHANGHAI, Aug. 13.

The first artillery exchanges are occurring, the Chinese guns firing in desultory fashion at the headquarters of the Japanese garrison.—Reuter.

FIGHTING BEGINS IN NORTH SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI, Aug. 13.

Alleging that the Japanese fired first, the Chinese announce that fighting has broken out in Shanghai's Northern District.—Reuter.

NORTH SHANGHAI QUIET

SHANGHAI, Aug. 13.

All is quiet after a brief and isolated clash in North of the International Settlement between the Chinese machinegun post and a handful of Japanese marines.

Each side asserts that the other started the firing. Japanese claim to have silenced machinegun.—Reuter.

JAPAN TO INVOKE RIGHT OF "SELF-DEFENCE"

TOKIO, August 13.

At an emergency meeting of the Cabinet it was decided "to invoke the right of self-defence in Shanghai in a drastic manner", thus confirming the decision of the inner Cabinet which met earlier consisting of the Premier and the Foreign, War and Navy Ministers.—Reuter

CHINA PROTESTS

Sequel To Invasion Of National Territory By Japanese

SHANGHAI, Aug. 13.

The Chinese authorities have protested to the Japanese Consul General "of the Japanese invasion of the Chinese territory in the morning."—Reuter.

TREATY POWERS NOTIFIED

Yangtsee Closed For Navigation

NANKING, Aug. 13.

The Chinese Government have notified the Treaty Powers that the Yangtze River below Chinkiang will be closed for navigation until further notice.

A spokesman declared that the action was necessary for defensive measure.—Reuter.

TOKIO'S CALL TO CHINA

Abandon Provocation And Protect Nationals

TOKIO, Aug. 13.

The Cabinet has decided to urge China "to abandon provocative attitude and take full measures to protect Japanese residents".—Reuter.

British Battalion For Shanghai

HONGKONG, Aug 13.

The Second Battalion of the Welsh Fusiliers is preparing to embark for Shanghai.

The military authorities have decided that if suitable accommodation of a steamer is not available on Saturday they will be despatched by a warship on Sunday.—Reuter.

FOREIGN NEWSMEN MOBILISE

Journalists In Berlin To Combat Nazi Press Attacks

BERLIN, August 13.

Measures to combat the flood of attacks on foreign correspondents have been taken by the Committee of Foreign Press Association. A delegation has been appointed to protest to the Foreign Office and Dr. Goebbel's deputy at the Propaganda Ministry. Simultaneously a statement has been sent to the 'Angriff', which has taken a leading part in making the charges saying that the Committee has taken cognisance with indignation of the threats, and allegations while 'Angriff's' assertion that foreign correspondents, particularly Mr. Norman Ebbutt are guilty of corrupt, improper, malicious, belittling and distorted reporting or of secret counter-revolutionary activities is energetically rejected. The Committee takes it as a matter of course that all its members report in an objective and fair manner. Such statements as those issued are bound to jeopardise most seriously the favourable development of international relations.—Reuter.

10 PER CENT LOAN ON COTTON CROP

Agricultural Committee's Suggestion To Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.

The Senate Agricultural Committee has adopted a resolution requesting President Roosevelt to make ten per cent loans on 1937 cotton crop by an executive order.

The Committee hopes that the President will also take action to guarantee top price of 12 cents per pound.—Reuter.

ARMAMENTS RACE IN S. AMERICA

Argentina Indignant At Sale Of U. S. Destroyers To Brazil

BUENOS AIRES, August 13.

The Press and public are surprised and indignant at the proposal of the United States to lease six old destroyers to Brazil and express the opinion that it nullifies the result of the recent Pan-American Conference and President Roosevelt's visit to Buenos Aires. They declare that Argentina is not willing to take the second place in South America at Washington's dictation.

The Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr. Lamas, in a statement says that the proposal is likely to use an armament's race, thus wrecking the equilibrium of the South American nations in violation of the London Treaty.—Reuter.

ROY'S APPEAL TO WARDHA

Mr. M. N. Roy in the course of a statement on Andamans' Hungerstrike from his sick-bed at Cocanada says: "I for one do not advise the hungerstrikers to suspend their heroic action on the unfounded hope that imperialism would consider their grievances or our leaders in high places would be able to do anything. Let us hope that at its next meeting the Working Committee will pass a resolution initiating a mass agitation in support of this demand and instructing Congress legislators as well as Congress Ministers to precipitate a crisis on this issue if necessary.—United Press.

PT. PARMANAND RELEASED

LAHORE, August 13.

Pandit Parmanand of Jhansi, the last prisoner of the Lahore Conspiracy Case of 1914, was released this evening after about 22 years' from the Lahore Central Jail. He proceeds to Jhansi via Allahabad to-morrow evening.—United Press.

Lady Linlithgow

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Lady Linlithgow sails on board "Chitral" from Marseilles on August 14.—Reuter.

The Romance Of Word

Mind Your P's And Q's

Although it is not possible to say definitely what was the origin of this phrase, it is probable that there is a little of truth in each of the various claims made for it.

The most likely theory is that the phrase was first coined by printers, who had to be very careful about the p's and the q's amongst their type; for, since every letter is reversed, a "p" looks like a "q", and vice versa.

A less dignified suggestion is that it was originally a public house phrase, where "p" meant "pint" and "q" "quart". Thus, when the customer came to check the bill presented to him, he had to mind his p's and q's, lest he should pay too much.

BLOODLESS REVOLUTION

Paraguayan Government Over-Thrown By Naval Forces

ASUNCION, August 13.

A swift bloodless 'coup d' etat' effected by the naval forces under Colonel Parades has overthrown the Government.

President Colonel Franco took refuge in the military college but Col. Parades states that he will be allowed to retain presidency, though the Government must go.

The Government have left.—Reuter.

ISSUES BEFORE WORKING COMMITTEE

(Continued from page 1.)

Mahadev Desai at Maganwadi, and is visiting Mahatma Gandhi this afternoon.

Mr. Bharucha has gone to Shevgaon. Sardar Patel is staying with Seth Jamnalal Bajaj

Mr. Rajendra Prasad, Mr. B. N. Das and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad are arriving this evening.—A. P.

INVITEES TO WARDHA

WARDHAGANJ, August 13.

Besides the Congress Premiers, others invited to the Wardha meeting of the Congress Working Committee are Dr. Gopichand Bhargava of the Punjab, Dr. Choitram Gidwani of Sind and Mr. Jaiprakash Narain of Patna.—United Press.

VACANCY IN CONGRESS CABINET

WARDHAGANJ, August 13.

It is understood that Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant has ceased to be a member of the Congress Working Committee from the date he accepted the Premiership.

Accordingly the Wardha meeting will nominate his successor.—United Press.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETS TO-DAY

WARDHAGANJ, August 13.

Acharya Kripalani has arrived here. The Working Committee meeting commences at 9 a.m. tomorrow when Gandhiji is expected to attend.—United Press.

PT. PANT BUSY WITH BUDGET

LUCKNOW, August 13.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, the Premier, is not proceeding to Wardha to attend the Congress Working Committee meeting owing to pre-occupation in connection with the preparation of the budget which is to be presented at the forthcoming session of the U. P. Assembly.—United Press.

"C. R." NOT LIKELY TO GO TO WARDHA

MADRAS, August 13.

In view of a Cabinet meeting fixed for to-morrow, it is considered unlikely that Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, the Prime Minister, will find it possible to proceed to Wardha to attend the meeting of the Congress Working Committee.—A.P.

SPANISH GOVT. DESTROYER TORPEDOED

3 Killed And 9 Wounded In Incident Off Cartagena

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, August 13.

According to Spanish Press Agency three sailors were killed and nine wounded, when the Spanish Government destroyer 'Churucha' was torpedoed by an unknown submarine off Cartagena.

'Churucha' returned to Cartagena for repairs.

Government destroyer 'Almirante Antquera' was attacked at the same time.

REBELS DENY BOMBING OF MERCHANT SHIPS

SALAMANCA, Aug. 13.

An insurgent authoritative statement again categorically denies responsibility for the aerial bombing of the three merchant ships including the British "Corporal" during last week-end.—Reuter.

Insurgent Consulate At Gibraltar Closed

GIBRALTAR, August 13.

It is understood that the Spanish Insurgent Consulate which was functioning here in semi-secrecy has been closed in obedience to the orders of the British authorities.—Reuter.

LORD RUNCIMAN DEAD

Britain's Biggest Shipowner

RUGBY, Aug. 13.

Death occurred this morning at his home near Newcastle of Lord Runciman, the ninety-year-old shipowner.

He had had a varied and adventurous life. When twelve years old, he ran away from home to go to sea. At 20 he was mate and at 22 he had secured the Master Marines Certificate. At the age of 38, having sailed every sea under sail and steam, he became a shipowner. A few years later he was the biggest shipowner, on Tyne and by 1914 he had become one of the largest owners in Britain with a fleet of nearly fifty ships. His enthusiasm for sea and ships remained throughout his life and only two days ago he was brought ashore from his yacht "Sunbeam the Second." His son, Mr. Walter Runciman, was until recently the president of the Board of Trade and was made a Viscount when recently he retired from politics.—B. O. W.

SERIOUS CITY MOTOR ACCIDENT

A very serious motor accident occurred at New Marine Drive on Friday night when a car driven by Mr. A. M. Kazarani which was proceeding towards Chaupatty broke through the bamboo railing and fell into a ditch in which a new pipe line was being laid.

Mr. Kazarani, fortunately escaped serious injuries. The cause of the accident is being investigated by the Esplanade police.

BENGAL M. L. A.'s SALARIES

Assembly Votes Rs. 150 For Member Per Month

CALCUTTA, August 13.

By an overwhelming majority the Bengal Legislative Assembly rejected the Congress amendment suggesting that members of the Legislature should take no salary.

The House then passed without division the amendment of a Coalition Party member urging that instead of Rs. 125 monthly as suggested by the Official Bill, the members should receive Rs. 150.

The Government voted for the amendment.—A.P.

FLOOD HAVOC IN DARBHANGA

Several Villages Submerged

PATNA, August 13.

Due to the rise of River Kamala, Madhubani Sub-Division of the Darbhanga District is reported to be seriously flooded. The town itself is said to be threatened as the river is on level with the bund on the Northern side. Several villages to the East of the Sub-Division are under water and the railway line is submerged.

Many houses are reported to have collapsed but there has been no loss of life. Two hundred residents who had suffered most in a village are said to have migrated to Madhubani with their cattle and belongings.

The authorities inspected the stricken area and precautionary measures are being taken.

Supaul, in Bhagalpore District, is flooded and boats are plying in the town. The Railway embankment is threatened and the authorities are making every effort to protect it.—A.P.

Congress Sympathy For Indians In Zanzibar

PRESIDENT JAWAHARLAL'S ASSURANCE TO BOMBAY MERCHANTS

Speaks On Palestine Problem And Condemns Britain's Partition Policy

Leading Hindu, Muslim and Parsi merchants, including members of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association and of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and some prominent persons who take keen interest in the welfare of the Indians Overseas particularly in connection with the Clove Trade in Zanzibar were invited by Mr. Hooseinbhoy Laljee at his residence at Warden Road to meet Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to-day.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy Laljee after thanking Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru stated the condition in which Indians were trading in different countries and the part they played in selling the produces of this country and those countries in which they lived on fair terms in the interest of the agriculturists and industrialists without least being backed up by any might or force behind them. Further, he said, whenever they had traded or lived they had done so as brethren of the people of the soil.

A WORSE RESULT

Mr. Tyeballi, Bar-at-Law, from Zanzibar explained in lucid terms the adverse and ruinous effects of the recently introduced Acts in Zanzibar on Indians and said even the Arabs and Africans had now begun to realise that the monopolist arrangements introduced in Zanzibar would not be to their advantage. He added they had looked to the Government of India for nearly three years to help them. The Government of India did try to help them, and they had great hopes. However, he regretted very much that the result at the end of three years had been worse. He had asked the Government of India not to enter definitely into terms with the Colonial office without taking their views but it appeared that they had done so and the result was worst. He still hoped that the Government of India would come to their rescue and he appealed to the people of India on behalf of their brethren in Zanzibar to help them.

TILL SETTLEMENT IS REACHED

Mr. Natarajan said, we have been doing all we can for the protection of the just rights of Indians and will keep on until fair settlement has been arrived at. He added that the Government of India has also been pressing for the Indian rights and he hoped they will do their best and get justice done to the Indians.

UNFAIR TO INDIANS

Mr. Andrews who was also present said that the Acts introduced in Zanzibar were very unfair to Indians and were bound to cause ruin to their trade. He knew that the relationship between the Indians and the people of the soil Arabs and Africans had always been good and they always looked upon each other as friends. He had always counselled Indians to look to the interest of the people of the soil as much as their own as many of them in fact had been living there for years. He added the Zanzibar Acts will have far reaching effects on the condition of Indians all over Africa.

JAWAHAR'S ASSURANCE

Pandit Jawaharlal assured all those present that Congress was keenly interested in the question of treatment of Indians Overseas as much as it was with regard to all the questions relating to the welfare of the Indians in India and this he said, he need not have spoken but for a few remarks of Mr. Hooseinbhoy Laljee which suggested that the Congress should take interest to see that the Indian honour and Indian interest wherever they he should be protected. He added that they knew very well and had been watching very carefully the position of Indians Overseas and particularly those Indians who were in British Colonies and British Dominions and who instead of being treated better were worse off in some places, and such circumstances cannot now exist long. He congratulated the merchants at Bombay and Calcutta for deciding not to trade in cloves and said that the Indians in Zanzibar had our full sympathy and support. He hoped that the Assembly would succeed in passing a recommendatory resolution for putting an embargo on Cloves and then they would watch what the Government did. Should Government decide not to carry out the country's desire, it would be the duty of the people not only to ask the merchants to stop trading but they would ask the people to give up the use of cloves. He did not wish that time should be lost as this matter had gone too long and had caused a lot of ruin to Indians, and therefore, we should be prepared to move as soon as the matter is discussed and decided in the Assembly and Government decided their action. He also said that with regard to South Africa and other places, we wold have also now to move. Finally he said, Indians had not exploited other people as the Europeans with their influence and their might. However, they had to make it quite clear that the policy of Indian National Congress was that no people should be exploited by another and he would therefore, ask his Indian brethren always to be very careful not to do anything which would adversely affect the interest of the people on the soil where they had been trading and living.

ARAB'S RIGHT TO PALESTINE.

Thereafter Panditji was requested to express his views on the Palestine question. He said Palestine belonged to Arabs for many centuries and the Arabs had a right to it. It must also be remembered that for years, with Arabs, Jews and Christians had been living in Palestine on friendly terms. It was after the Great War that, unfortunately, the relations between the Arabs and Jews were very much strained owing to the policy of the British. In the partition suggested, it is clear that although the Jews had been allotted a small part of Palestine it was still most fertile and rich, which was not fair. It must be admitted that the Jews had brought capital and prosperity to Palestine and that they were a persecuted race. He had great sympathy with them. But that did not mean that they should deprive the Arabs of their country on that they should dominate their country. The best thing for the Jews would be to live on friendly terms with the Arabs and win their good will and not to rely on British bayonets. Both the Jews and Arabs must work for the prosperity of Palestine as an Arab State. Britain's motive was to keep the road to India clear and safe and her partition policy based on it.

Concluding, Pt Jawaharlal hoped Palestine would be left to Arabs wherein Arabs, Jews and Christians might remain as they had remained before the British Mandate was created.

After some light refreshments Panditji was garlanded and thanked before dispersing.

JAWAHAR & KHER FOR WARDHA

Congress Premiers Invited To Working Committee For Consultation

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru accompanied by his Secretary left Bombay for Wardha by the Nagpur Mail on Friday evening. A large number of his friends and admirers were present on the platform and garlanded him on behalf of the B. P. C. C. and other organisations.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, who arrived in Bombay from Poona by the Fast Passenger also left for Wardha by the same train.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, arrived a little earlier than usual and boarded a third class compartment, and a crowd collected round him. While the Pandit was chatting with Messrs. K. F. Nariman, S. A. Brelvi and S. K. Patil, the Premier of Bombay accompanied by Messrs. Nagindas Master and Gulzarilal Nanda approached the compartment and questioned from someone said "Yes," I will travel in the same compartment if Panditji allows me."

Pandit Jawaharlal is returning to Bombay after the Working Committee meeting is over and will stay in Bombay for a day or two before he proceeds to Allahabad with his daughter Indira, who is progressing well.

Kher will return to Poona on Monday noon, in time to be present on the Treasury Benches, when the Budget session opens on Tuesday as also to preside over the Party meeting on Monday.

The Congress Working Committee, it is understood, will discuss questions connected with the working of the six Congress Ministries and chalk out a uniform policy. The Premiers have been invited to give personal experiences of the difficulties in the work that they have undertaken and help the Working Committee in laying down a uniform policy.

BOMBAY MEDICAL COUNCIL

Dr. V. D. Sathaye's Candidature

Dr. Vaman D. Sathaye is contesting a seat on the Bombay Medical Council from the non-graduate constituency.

Kakori Convict Sees U. P. Premier

LUCKNOW, August 13.

Mr. Sachindranath Bakshi, a Kakori case convict, now released on parole in connection with his father's illness, has come here.

It is understood that Mr. Bakshi has interviewed the Premier in connection with the demands of the political prisoners of the United Provinces.

It may be recalled that Mr. Bakshi resorted to hunger-strike recently in Naini Central Jail, Allahabad.—United Press.

The Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research which was scheduled to meet in Simla from 13th to 18th September has been postponed to meet at Delhi from 25th to 30th

FURIOUS MOB ASSAULT POLICE

JAMMU, Aug. 13.

Fifteen constables and an Inspector of Police, Ravel Singh were injured in the course of an affray with a furious mob who snatched the lathis of the constables.

One Sikh attacked Inspector Ravel Singh with a hockey stick, wounding him badly.—A.P.

AFGHAN POLITICALS ON HUNGER-STRIKE

SIMLA, August 13.

The Associated Press understands on reliable authority that certain Afghan Political prisoners detained at Mussoorie have gone on hunger-strike.

It is believed that among them are a number of members of the former Afghan Royal Family.—A.P.

Black's Nomination To Supreme Court Approved

WASHINGTON, August 13.

The Senate Sub-Committee by five votes to one voted immediate approval of the nomination of Mr. Black to the Supreme Court.

Senator Austin, Republican, dissented.—Reuter.

General Strike To Enforce Andaman Demands

A. I. T. U. C. CHIEF'S CALL TO WORKERS

Only Effective Method To Test New Constitution, He Says

CALCUTTA, August 13.

A suggestion for a general strike and 'hartal' for a week to indicate the country's support to the demands of the hunger-striking political prisoners, is made by Mr. Sibnath Banerjee, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, in the course of a press statement issued to-day.

Test Of New Constitution

"The issues involved are not only the saving of the lives of over 500 dauntless devotees of motherland", says Mr. Banerjee, "but also an issue whether the new Constitution will give us the right to bring normal conditions in India by setting at liberty all those, who are in jail for fighting for the freedom of the country. We know of no more effective weapon than a general strike. I hope the Congress Working Committee will approve of it.

Call To Workers

"I appeal to the organised workers and all radical elements in the country to signify their consent by communication as early as possible to the All-India Trade Union Congress Office at Calcutta".—United Press.

APPLY TO INDIA GOVT.

Bengal Govt.'s Reply To S. N. Tagore

CALCUTTA, August 12.

Mr. Soumyendra Nath Tagore, Secretary of the Andaman Political Prisoners' Relief Committee, who applied to the Bengal Government for permission to proceed to the Andamans, with a view to watching the condition of the hunger strikers there and sending a report about them to their relations in Bengal, has been definitely informed to-day by the Political Department of the Bengal Government, that no such permission can be granted, as the matter does not fall within the jurisdiction of the Bengal Government.

Mr. Tagore has been directed to apply to the Government of India in this connection.—United Press.

Bengal Council To Discuss Resolution On Monday

CALCUTTA, August 13.

The President of the Bengal Council announced to-day that the Governor has fixed Monday the 16th instant for discussion by the House of the non-official resolution, urging the unconditional release of all political prisoners and detenus and the immediate withdrawal of the orders of restraint on individuals.

It may be mentioned that the Council was to have been prorogued to-day in the ordinary course; but 23 members submitted a requisition for the discussion of the aforesaid resolution.—United Press.

STRENGTH OF POLITICALS IN ANDAMANS

CALCUTTA, August 13.

During question hour in the Bengal Legislative Council to-day Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, the Home Minister, stated that there were 244 prisoners in the Andamans convicted by the courts of this province of offences committed in furtherance of terrorist movement. Forty-eight prisoners had been placed in 2nd division and 196 in 3rd division. The prisoners were classified according to their social status, education and habit of life under Rule 617 of the Bengal Jail Code. No amendment of the aforesaid rule was under the consideration of Government at present, but he proposed to take up this question after this session was over.

He further stated that he had no reasons to think that the climate of the Andamans was not suitable for prisoners.—United Press.

PROTEST AGAINST GOVT. ATTITUDE

Calcutta Corporation To Close On Andamans Day

CALCUTTA, Aug. 13.

A special meeting of the Calcutta Corporation unanimously adopted the Congress Party's motion requesting the Government to take immediate and effective steps to bring the Andamans Prisoners' hunger-strike to an end and also resolving to send a telegram through the Mayor, telling them that their cause was being taken up by the citizens of Calcutta and requesting them to give up their hunger-strike in obedience to the wishes of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose and other political leaders.

The Corporation recorded a strong protest on behalf of the citizens of Calcutta against the unsympatnetic attitude of the Bengal Government towards the hunger-strike of the Andamans prisoners. There was no division, but the European members and the nominated members opposed the motion. By a majority of votes, the Corporation resolved that steps should be taken for the immediate repatriation of the prisoners to the provinces to which they belonged and the release of all those detained without trial.

The meeting decided that the Corporation offices and schools should remain closed to-morrow in observance of the All-India Andamans Day.

All the Muslim elected members voted in favour of the resolutions.—A. P.

REITERATION OF DEMANDS OF WORKERS AND PEASANTS

Join the demonstration organised by the A. I. T. U. C., N. F. T. U., B. K. P. Committee, Students' Federation, 'F' and 'G' Ward Congress Committees at 6 p.m. at Chowpatty on Sunday, August 15.

Roll up in your thousands to reiterate the demands of the Peasants, Workers and of exploited classes and to examine critically the record of activities of the Congress Ministers.

ADJOURNMENT DISALLOWED

Motion On Andamans Hunger-Strike In Bengal Assembly

CALCUTTA, August 13.

After question hour in the Bengal Assembly to-day a member of the Congress Party wanted to move for the adjournment of the House to discuss the situation arising out of the hunger strike resorted to by 200 political prisoners in Deoli Camp Jail, most of whom are from Bengal, and to request the Bengal Government to immediately urge the Government of India to remove the grievances of these hunger strikers.

The Home Minister objected leave being granted as the motion sought directly or indirectly to discuss issues which had already been discussed on the floor of the House and in regard to which the House had already given its verdict.

The Speaker of the Assembly agreed with the contention of the Home Minister and disallowed the motion.—United Press.

Khaddar Suit For Governor

C. P. Premier's Gift

(From Our Co...)

NAGPUR, Aug. 13.

As a memento of the Congress Ministry in the Central Provinces, Berar, Hon. Dr. Khare has presented two pieces of the finest quality of khaddar cloth for suiting to Sir Hyde Gowan at Government House to-day at 10 a.m.

One piece is of Bengal silk khaddar and another is fine khaddar coloured check.

OMEN FOR TRUST AND GOODWILL

C. P. Governor Thanks Premier Khare

NAGPUR, August 13.

H. E. Sir Hyde-Gowan, the Governor of the Central Provinces in accepting the gift of two Khaddar pieces with great pleasure from the Premier, Dr. Khare, as a token of new friendship has expressed the hope that it will be an omen for a long period of peace, goodwill and mutual trust.

The Governor has cordially thanked Dr. Khare for his present.—A.P.

MINISTER OF EXCISE OUT FOR PROHIBITION

Cabinet Free From Budget Work Is Busy With Removal Of Restrictive Regulations

(From Our Special Correspondent)

POONA, Aug. 13.

While the busiest department to-day in the Poona Secretariat is the Finance Department in view of the budget which is to be presented on Tuesday the whole Secretariat is enjoying a remark of the Minister in Charge of Excise.

The Commissioner of Excise is reported he had a pretty long talk with the Hon Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, who is a staunch prohibitionist over the question of prohibition. The Hon. Dr. Gilder wants the genuine article, and not a mere eye-wash of prohibition. The Commissioner is reported to have touched the subject of revenue and to have remarked that their policy hitherto was minimum consumption and maximum revenue, to which the Minister is reported to have replied "Now it is going to be minimum consumption—d..n the revenue."

The meeting of the Congress Legislative Party will be held on Monday afternoon, when questions of speakers on the Budget, and membership on different Statutory Committees of the Legislature will be discussed.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta, who has been appointed as Parliamentary Secretary arrived here yesterday with the Hon. Mr Munshi. It is not yet known as to whose Parliamentary Secretary she will be While her inclinations seem to be towards education, there are speculations regarding her being incharge of rural reform. Nothing definite has as yet been decided.

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS

Home Minister To Examine All Cases

POONA, Aug. 13.

After the completion of urgent work in connection with the budget, the Bombay Cabinet is now devoting its attention to the removal of all restrictive regulations on peaceful and legitimate activities and the repeal of orders issued under emergency powers, etc.

Orders have been issued by the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, the Home Minister, it is understood, removing the ban on "Vande Mataram" and the National Flag, the previous Government circular on these subjects being withdrawn.

The Government have already released all political prisoners, removed the restriction on others, returned the securities to all presses and newspapers without a single exception and restored pension in some cases brought to their notice. They are now considering the cases of others. The payment of unpaid pensions is also being considered. A detailed investigation is being made into the cases. Not only cases of hardships connected with the last civil disobedience movement, but cases as far back as the 1921 non-co-operation days are also being looked into. Orders in several cases may be expected shortly.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO MUNSHI.

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi left to-night for Sholapur where he will be presented with a civic address. The Hon. Minister will receive a deputation of Congress and other public bodies and grant interviews to prominent officials and non-officials.

The Hon Mr B. G. Kher, the Premier and Mr. Shankerrao Deo, president of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee left for Wardha to-night.—A. P.

RELIEF TO PEASANTS

Bihar Govt.'s Orders Under Tenancy Act

PATNA, Aug. 11.

The Government of Bihar have issued the following Press Communique:—

"In connection with the proceedings under Section 112, Bihar Tenancy Act, which are being carried on at present in the districts of Patna, Gaya, Shahabad and Monghyr, the present Government have decided to introduce the following changes:—

The period for which applications for settlement of fair rents are to be entertained is being extended further back from 1915 to 1933, instead of from 1920 to 1933. Necessary notification in this respect will be out shortly.

The one month's time limit allowed for filling applications having proved too short in some cases, steps have been taken to extend to two months from the date of the issue of the general proclamation to the villagers concerned.

Steps are being taken to notify under Section 35 of the Court Fees Act to reduce the amount of Court fee payable on such applications from annas twelve to annas four only.

Arrangement has been made that the Assistant Settlement Officer dealing with such applications shall receive them all the respective Thana headquarters and dispose of them there instead of sub-divisional headquarters. The programme for the different Thanas will be announced beforehand.—United Press.

CARRIER SYSTEM which will enable four telephone and four telegraph messages to be carried over a single wire is expected to be working between Delhi and Bombay from September 1.

Heavy Rains Cause River Floods

Plight Of C. P. And Bihar Villages

PATNA, August 13.

A report just received from Madhubani says that the Eastern part of Madhubani sub-division is in the grip of a terrible flood.

Town In Danger

The railway line is immersed in water, and the town is in imminent danger of being inundated. Several villages are already under water.

The river Kamla is also rising alarmingly.—United Press.

Sarju Inundates 45 Villages: Crops Damaged

GONDA, Aug. 13.

Twenty-five villages in Shahpur Majha and 20 villages between Colonelganj and Paraspur have been inundated due to floods in the river Sarju. Steady rise has been maintained. No loss of life has been reported. Crops have been damaged.

The authorities and relief parties have proceeded to the affected areas. Boats are also being rushed thereto to establish communication wherever necessary. Incessant rain has aggravated the situation.—A.P.

Floods Devastate 23 Villages In C. P.

NAGPUR, Aug. 13.

Twenty-three villages in Janjgir Tehsil of Bilaspur district have been devastated and thousands have been rendered homeless and are at the point of starvation owing to recent floods in the Mahanadi.—United Press.

RLY. BRIDGES WASHED AWAY

Situation On B. N. Ry.

The following telegram addressed to the "United Press" by the Transportation Officer, Khurda, B. N. Railway, on the 9th August has been received today:—

"At about 7-30 p.m. yesterday due to heavy floods, one abutment of arch bridge at mile 291/14/15 between Khurda Road and Delang and two arch bridges at mile 293/10/11 between Delang and Sakhigopal were washed away. The arch line is unsafe for passage of trains. Through communication of train service on Puri branch has been interrupted. Transhipment of passengers is not possible. Train service will probably be resumed by 12 hours on the 11th August."

The same Officer has sent the following telegram to-day:—

"With reference to my telegram to you on 9th August, owing to continuance of floods at Bridge No. 39 at mile 293/10/11 between Delang and Sakhigopal on the Khurda Road, Puri branch through running of trains is not expected to be resumed before Saturday 14th August. The earliest transhipment of passengers of 10 Up train and 22 A Up train is being carried on".—United Press.

KURLA MILL STRIKE ENDS

Agreement Arrived At Between Management And Strike Committee

(From A Correspondent)

KURLA, Friday.

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda arrived in Bombay to-day and brought about a meeting between the management of the Kurla Swadeshi Mills and the delegation elected by the Strike Committee of the workers of the spinning and bleaching departments. The negotiations took place in one of the chambers of the Bombay Secretariat between 3 to 5 p.m. Messrs. S. H. Jhabwala, R. M. Jambhekar, M. N. Naik, N. W. Sakhare and S. L. Fale represented the strikers.

The Management agreed that:

The old system of weekly bonus of four annas per worker will continue as before.

Bonus which would have been earned for the week ending 30th July will be paid.

There will be no victimisation.

After resumption of work the management will negotiate with the representatives of the Strike Committee with regard to the remaining demands of the workers of the Spinning and Bleaching Departments.

The strikers' representatives agreed on this basis to resumption of work either on the 14th or the 15th inst.

FUTURE OF "DUFFERIN"

Adjournment On Change Of Prospectus Of Training

SIMLA, Aug. 13.

Sir Mohd. Yakub has given notice of an adjournment motion to discuss the change in the prospectus of the training ship "Dufferin" introduced recently by the Government of India, which aims at changing the character of the institution, which was to train boys for sea career into that of ordinary educational institution to train boys for ordinary vocations.

RESERVE BANK CHIEF

Sir James Taylor, Governor of the Reserve Bank of India arrived at Simla this morning and is staying until 16th inst. During his visit he will discuss with Mr. J. C. Nixon, Acting Finance Member, the question of amending the Reserve Bank Act and various other cognate matters.

LATHI CHARGE AGAIN

Processionists In Jammu Defy Magistrate's Order

JAMMU, Aug. 13.

For defiance of the District Magistrate's order banning processions and raising slogans. A procession consisting of 500 men and over a hundred women, who paraded the streets this evening, was stopped by the police at the City Chowk and ordered to disperse. The crowd sat down on the ground, but were dispersed by a lathi charge. About 36 persons, including six women were treated at the Civil Hospital, and six persons, of whom three were women were admitted into the hospital for more or less serious injuries. Six Seva Samiti volunteers were among the injured.

Enquiries at the hospital show that the condition of one Seva Samiti volunteer, one of the women and a Sikh spectator from Lyallpur is causing anxiety.

The crowd subsequently staged a hostile demonstration at the city Kotwali.—A. P.

MORE ARRESTS AT JAMMU

Magistrate's Threat Of Imposing Punitive Police

JAMMU, Aug. 12.

Two batches of ten volunteers defied the prohibitory order this morning, the tenth day of the Hartal, and were arrested. The total number of persons arrested hitherto is 92.

The District Magistrate has issued a warning to the public to refrain from unlawful activities, lest the authorities should be forced to post punitive police in the town, the cost of which should have to be borne by that section of the public responsible for the present disturbed conditions.—A.P.

Women's Conference Branch In Suburbs

(From Our Correspondent)

VILE PARLE, Friday.

The ladies of Santa Cruz, I am given to understand, are opening a Suburban branch of the All-India Women's Conference. The opening ceremony will be performed on Tuesday the 17th inst. by Mrs. Jayashri Rajee, a prominent of Bombay workers.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS

GRIMAUD, ANOTHER MUSKET!

"Look out, Athos," cried D'Artagnan. "Don't you see they are aiming?"

"Yes, I do," answered Athos, "but they are only civilians—poor shots who are sure to miss me."

At that instant four shots cracked out and the balls were flattened against the wall around Athos, but not one touched him. Four shots from the musketeers replied to them almost instantaneously, but much better aimed than those of attackers. Three soldiers fell dead, and a pioneer was wounded.

"Another musket, Grimaud!" cried Athos, still standing on the breach.

Grimaud immediately obeyed. The three friends had reloaded their arms, and now another volley followed the first. The sergeant and two pioneers fell dead, and the next instant the rest of the troop took to flight.

"Now, gentlemen, let us make a sortie!" cried Athos.

A SORTIE

The four friends rushed out of the fort, gained the battlefield, and picked up the privates' muskets and the sergeant's half-pike. Then, convinced that the fugitives would not stop till they reached the city, they returned to the bastion with the trophies of their victory.

"Reload the muskets, Grimaud", said Athos. "And we, gentlemen, will go on with our breakfast and resume our conversation. Where were we?"

"You were saying that Milady had demanded my head from the cardinal and had left France," D'Artagnan repeated. "Where is she going?" he added, evidently greatly interested in Milady's route.

"She is on her way to England," replied Athos.

"What for?"

"To assassinate the Duke of Buckingham or have him assassinated."

"But this is infamous!" cried D'Artagnan in surprise and indignation.

"Well, as to that," said Athos, "I am rather indifferent. I assure you."

REPLACE MANDATE BY TREATY

(Continued from page 1)

authorities of the trouble it would bring to Palestine.

BRITAIN CULPABLE

The Arab Higher Committee considers it its duty in this place to point out that the Royal Commission, in its Report, and the British Government, in this Statement of Policy, have admitted the impossibility of reconciling the British Government's obligations to the Arabs with those to the Jews, because they mutually conflict. The Arabs have insisted upon this irreconcilability from the inception of the Mandate and throughout the period in which a policy based upon this veritable impossibility has been implemented. We now, therefore, assert that the British Government has consciously persisted in a policy of palpable errors and recognized contradictions, by mere weight of armed force, despite the unceasing gestures of protest and repudiation on the part of the Arabs, and even despite demonstrations which have cost them life and blood.

This has gone on till the number of the Jews in Palestine has reached 400,000. This increase of Jewish population has greatly increased the complications of the Palestine problem.

It is deeply to be regretted that the Permanent Mandates Commission did not carry out an independent and impartial investigation in response to the repeated protests and demands which were addressed to it; recent events and admissions would seem to show how little justified was its satisfaction with the British Government's assertion of the possibility of reconciling its dual obligations.

JUSTICE DENIED

The Arab Higher Committee considers its further duty to point out that the Royal Commission has admitted in its Report that the desire of the Arabs for independence and their determined opposition to the establishment of the Jewish National Home existed from the very begining of the British occupation of Palestine. They further recognize that the intensity of this attitude has in no way diminished in the interim, but, on the contrary, that the causes of the 1936 disturbances were but an intensification of those which had led to every demonstration made by the Arabs since 1920. The British Government, we regret to say, has persistently ignored this fact, meeting our rightful protests with armed force instead of the spirit of honest and impartial enquiry into the reasons therefor. No problem is insoluble if it be investigated in the spirit of justice and equity, but this has constantly been denied us.

RIGHT APPROACH

The unprejudiced observer, viewing the Palestine problem in the light of the principles of justice and natural right would not, as some have done, declare its complexity to be such as to require a surgical operation which must prove fatal to the welfare of the country as a whole. It must be candidly recognized that Palestine is still an Arab country, because the majority of its population is Arab, the majority of its property owners are Arabs and because of its unbroken historical connexion with the Arab for over 1,400 years. The Jews on the other hand are even now a minority in the country. Many of them have retained their alien nationality and as such are incapable of loyalty to Palestine, being prevented from ever becoming settled here, to the degree that the Arabs are, by their economic and social ties with a number of foreign countries. Palestine is not the only country where different national groups are found living side by side. In other countries, where this phenomenon is encountered, the government follows the natural principle of majority-rule with minority-protection Therefore by analogy with existing examples it was to be expected that the Royal Commission would suggest a solution of the Palestine problem on the basis of this natural principle which is operative in the rest of the world.

ROYAL COMMISSION'S FAILURE.

The Royal Commission, however, has avoided the part of logic and justice, coming forward with strange suggestions, which to every man actually in this country cannot but mean a further complication of the problem, an increase in the general uncertainty which hands over the land and a ceaseless menace to any hope of public peace and confidence. The suggestions put forward by the Royal Commission are the result of its considering the Jewish claims without reference to the Arab cause, and, further, of sympathies aroused in it by the emotional and irrelevant references of Jewish witnesses to the sufferings of Jews in other parts of the world.

The Royal Commission's resultant desire to alleviate their plight in other parts of the world, however praiseworthy in the abstract, cannot but call forth our opposition when it is proposed to secure such alleviation at the cost of our own racial future.

WHY DUMP THEM HERE.

The Arab Higher Committee cannot but express its amazement that the Royal Commission, under the impression produced by Jewish difficulties in foreign countries, should be blind to the fact that the problems of world-Jewry cannot be solved by the annexation of all or part of Palestine. For if Palestine absorbed the maximum possible number of Jewish immigrants, it could not hold more than a fraction of World-Jewry.

The Arab Higher Committee begs, therefore, to suggest that if the British people wish to aid the Jews from humanitarian motives, and help them forward to peace, confidence and freedom from persecution, the means to that end should not be a project by which the Arabs of Palestine will be uprooted from their country and deprived of their best land to accommodate the Jews. Rather, we would suggest, that Britain should exert its great influence for the protection of Jews and Jewish interests in their countries where they now reside, or provide areas for their settlement within its own domains.

ILLOGICAL AND HUMILIATING.

The Royal Commission recommended the establishment of an autonomous Jewish State. They propose that its limits should include the most important and fertile plain lands, almost in their entirety, the coastal region and the large agricultural area bounded by the northern frontier. In the section so delimited there are some 300,000 Jews and 325,000 Arabs. In the Northern sector of this area there are districts which are entirely Arab. An instance is the Acre district where there are 50,000 Arabs and 63 Arab villages, but only one Jewish village with 300 inhabitants. In the districts of Tiberias, Safad and Haifa in the same region the Jewish inhabitants do not number one quarter of the total population. According to the census of 1931, a fact mentioned by the Royal Commission, the number of Arabs in these four districts was 171,000; the Jews numbered 35,000. In the plain and coastal areas to the south there are a large number of Arab villages, and the Arabs own some four times the amount of landed and immovable property which the Jews possess. Out of a total 8,000,000 dunums of land in that area, of which 4,500,000 dunums are cultivable, the Jews do not hold more than 1,250,000 dunums.

It has further been assessed that 7/8 of the total area of orange groves owned by Arabs are on lands designated for the Jewish State. Furthermore in this area are hundreds of Arab mosques, churches, religious shrines, cemeteries, the object of the people's veneration, and large areas of religious "waqf." The establishment, therefore, of a Jewish State in this area means subjecting an Arab community, the predominant element in respect of numbers and private and religious property, to the control of the Jewish State. This situation is illogical, humiliating, impracticable and fraught with danger. It appears to us in the highest degree anomalous that the Royal Commission, while finding it impossible that a Jewish minority should be placed under the rule of an Arab majority, should yet find no difficulty in the reverse process or even in placing an Arab majority under a Jewish minority.

Reference was made in the Royal Commission's recommendations to a proposed system of "exchange" of population and property to be effected between the two suggested States. How this came to be considered a feasible suggestion is past comprehension. The Royal Commission admits that as against 1250 Jews owning a negligible quantity of property in the proposed Arab area, there are resident in the suggested Jewish State (according to the Royal Commission's own report) some 225,000 Arabs, in addition to the 100,000 Arabs who are resident in the towns of Haifa, Acre, Tiberias and Safad. Since no "exchange" is possible from the Jewish side we cannot but take it that this means the more or less forcible expulsion of the Arab inhabitants of the Jewish State and the expropriation of their property

DANGER TO RELIGIOUS RIGHTS

It is true that Royal Commission stated that the mosques churches, religious sites and "waqfs", falling within the prospective Jewish State, should receive mandatory protection. The holiness of these places, however depends on and demands the continuance of the religious ceremonies which have in the past hallowed them. It is not without serious misgiving that we recall the fate which has befallen such religious sites and premises in villages and towns where the Jews have already acquired control of the land. Mosques and cemeteries have completely disappeared.

We find it hard to understand how the Royal Commission, in making such recommendations, came to ignore the inevitable results of such an attempt on so large a body of people, particularly in the light of their own remarks on the strength and spirit of Arab national feeling. The prospect which the Commission envisages cannot but arouse bitter resentment in Arab hearts and inspire them with the desire to die rather than submit to such an outrage.

BLOW TO ARAB UNITY

The proposed Jewish State would erect a barrier between Arab Palstine and Arab Syria, two areas which are linked by bonds of blood and culture which make them inherently one. This we cannot but regard as a blow aimed at Arab unity. Moreover, in the light of events past and present, we feel certain that a Jewish State in Palestine, overfilled with Jewish immigrants, must have the result of stimulating Jewish aspirations for further expansion. This idea has already been expressed by Zionist leaders. This must expose the Arab territories to East, North and South to perpetual encroachments, political and economic. The consequent friction could not but grow into an interminable struggle between Arab and Jew which must adversely affect the whole of the Near East.

CAUSE FOR DISMAY

The Royal Commission recommended that a permanent British mandatory zone be established which would include Jerusalem, Bethlehem and Nazareth and a corridor running from Jerusalem to Jaffa. It stressed the necessity of this zone to safeguard the holy places and guarantee freedom of access thereto. It stressed, too, the necessity of this measure to reassure the Moslems of the world that the holy places would not fall under Jewish control.

It does not escape our notice that into this zone falls almost all the remaining fertile parts of the country, to-day largely in Arab hands, while apart from Jerusalem the Jews own properly of little extent or importance. Some 100,000 Arabs are resident in and about the ancient centres of Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Nazareth, Lydda and Ramleh. This "Mandatory Zone", passing through country largely in Arab hands, is a further measure preventing the territorial unity to which the Arabs aspire. It is with dismay that the Arabs see the sector, which includes the places holiest to Islamic and Christian sentiment, permanently removed from the control of the Arab community. Many villages in the Jerusalem district will be entirely cut off from the centre on which they have always been dependent economically, socially and administratively.

In view, of the key-position of Jerusalem in the country's communications, we regard the Royal Commission's proposals with misgiving, since the existence of the corridor effectually cuts off the Southern from the Eastern and Northern sections of the proposed Arab State. Isolated from its natural setting in the country it is clear that Jerusalem with its 75,000 Jews, 25,000 Moslems and 20,000 Christians will from the first be controlled by Jewish interests.

IMMIGRATION MENACE

In spite of the Royal Commission's recommendation that the Balfour Declaration should not have effect in the suggested enclave, we feel, in the light of our past experience, that it would not be difficult for the Jews to turn religious pilgrimage into an excuse for immigration. We cannot but feel that it would be the fate of this area to grow increasingly Jewish and for its Arab population to decline, until at last the time came for its mergence with the Jewish State, and the holy places would be definitely lost.

With regard to Nazareth, being a smal district which will be surrounded on all sides by Jewish population, its inhabitants, if they wish to maintain their national characteristics and sentiments, will eventually be forced, by the economic and social pressure of the Jewish environment, to emigrate from their city and abandon this site which is sanctified for them by so many sacred associations.

SMALL REASSURANCE

There is little assurance in the prospect of British Mandatory control after our experirences of the last 17 years, for we cannot but take our fate under the mandate for Palestine entire as an earnest of what we can expect in the mandatory zone of the future.

The proposed mandatory regime means disappointment, cultural and racial, for the Arab who wishes to continue to reside and seek his livelihood in this zone. English will be the one language for official and legal use, and it is clear that any Arab, who wishes to follow and develop his own national characteristics, will find himself debarred from employment in the mandatory zone on the grounds that he is not willingly co-operating in carrying out the terms of the mandate.

It is, we repeat, anomalous that the Government, which recognises the justification of the Moslem and Christian Arabs' anxiety for the future of the Holy Places, while they still form the vast majority in the land, should suppose that they will be reassured by the removal of the Holy Places from the protection of that majority and by the establishment of conditions which must lead to the creation of an overwhelmingly Jewish environment.

CHRISTIANS' CLAIMS

The Royal Commission's Report asserts that the Christians of the world cannot remain unconcerned by what affects their co-religionists and that they desire for them justice and happiness in the Holy Land. The protection of the holiness of Jerusalem and Bethlehem is thus the sacred "trust for civilisation"

The Arab Higher Committee, which represents the Christian as well as the Moslem population of Palestine, feels it is incumbent upon itself to point out that, under the pretext of assuming a sacred trust, the Mandatory Power is sacrificing the interests of the Christian population to those of the Jews and to its own interests as an Imperial Power.

The security of the Holy Places has been always adequately safeguarded under Arab and Moslem rule and can only be prejudiced by the establishment of a mandatory regime in which the Jews will undoubtedly be predominant.

WILL LEAD TO EXPULSION

The Christians of Palestine, as admitted by the Royal Commission, fully associate themselves with the national aspirations of their Moslem brethren, and believe that Christian interests in general, as well as the security of the Holy Places, would be better safeguarded by national independence than they would be by the establishment of any special regime. It should be noted that under the Royal Commission's proposal nearly one half of the Christian population will be handed over to the sovereignty of the Jewish State They will thus be exposed to compulsory expulsion from their homes, and to the abandonment of their property and religious sites.

IMPERIAL INTENTIONS

When the impartial observer considers the formation of the proposed mandatory zone and the peculiar arrangements relating to the ports of Jaffa and Akaba it becomes clear that imperial and military consideration, rather than religious, are here at play. We cannot feel that it is by chance that the aerodromes of Lydda and Ramleh and the important railway junction at Lydda, where lines of Egypt, Haifa, Jerusalem and Jaffa meet, fall into the mandatory zone. The strategic value of Akaba with the potential command to the Suez Canal and the Red Sea is self-evident. Although the precise relationship between the Akaba and the Holy Places Enclaves is not clearly defined, it would appear that this arrangement will involve mandatory surveillance over the whole Southern part of the suggested Arab State.

Wherein then lies the gift of independence?

The Arabs are fully prepared to discuss reasonably with Great Britain the question of safeguarding her imperial interests and communications as in Iraq and Egypt. There appears, therefore, to be no justification from either religious or strategic reasons for the establishment of a permanent mandate in the centre of Palestine, including the capital city and the places which are so sacred to the Arab and Moslem world. Nor is it to be supposed, that the Arabs, who resisted for the last 18 years a temporary mandate, will ever consent to submit to a permanent mandate in its place.

STOP THIS AMPUTATION

The Royal Commission has made the further proposal that the part of Palestine, that remains after the Jewish State and the Permanent Mandatory zone have been delimited, be attached to Transjordan and a single Arab State so created. The Arabs welcome any legitimate proposal or event that tends to the fulfilment of their aspiration for independence and union with other Arab countries; and they appreciate the tribute paid them by the Royal Commission as to their fitness to rule and as to the strength of the nationalist spirit among them. But they cannot and will not agree to surrendering their most productive land to allow of the establishment of a Jewish State and a mandatory zone which are both in conflict with their aspirations and which threaten the existence of half the Arabs of Palestine. The comparison which the Royal Commission makes with a 'surgical operation' suggests to us the thought that an amputated limb dies even though the trunk with the vital organs may live The Arabs regard what is to be left to them of Palestine as such a limb. It is a mountainous and barren region,

(Continued on page 12, Col. 3)

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ANDHAKSHI ASHRAM FUND.

RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS ACCOUNT from 10th OCTOBER, 1930 to JUNE, 1937.

RECEIPTS.

To Amount Received from Mrs. A. Sabavala Collection for the Fund	Rs. 51,864-12-10	
Interest on above upto 9th October, 1930	117-15-0	
Amount transferred from the "Dilpazir Fete" Account	37,048-5-3	
Interest on above upto 13th October, 1930	224-15-0	
Gate money of the show held on 6th April, 1936, in aid of the Building Fund	3,259-0-0	
		Rs. 92,515-0-1
To Income-tax Refund		1,649-8-0
To Interest:—		
On Securities	21,339-0-7	
On Bank Current Account	765-0-0	
On Fixed Deposit with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.	4,099-11-1	
		26,203-11-8
To Donations—		
Proceeds of 3-1/2 per cent Govt. Loan of the face value of Rs. 1,000	915-0-2	
From Sundry Persons	892-0-0	
		1,807-0-2
To Sundry Receipts being commission on Fixed Deposit		125-10-0
To Proceeds of 5 per cent Govt. Loan of 1935 on redemption		91,700-0-0
	Total	Rs. 2,14,000-13-11

PAYMENTS.

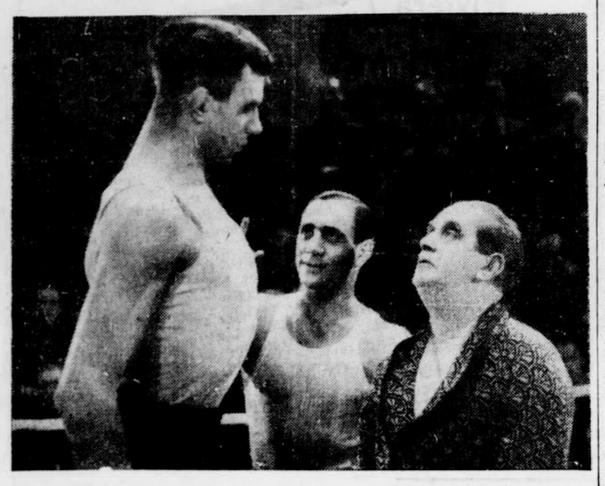
By Purchased Price of 5 per cent Government Loan of 1935 of the face value of Rs. 91,700		Rs. 89,126-3-0
By Advertisement charges in respect of "Dilpazir Fete" and "Yazdezard Shahervar" Play		87-12-0
By Cost of Barbed Wire Fencing-ground the Ashram Plot		346-3-0
By Cash on 30th June 1937—		
In current account with the Bank of India, Ltd.	Rs. 17,341-0-10	
In Fixed Deposit Account with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.	1,07,099-11-1	
		1,24,440-11-11
	Total	Rs. 2,14,000-13-11

Examined and found correct
(Sd.) B. P. GARDA & Co.,
Incorporated Accountants
Registered Accountants (India)
Hon. Auditors.

Bombay, 6th August, 1937.
(Sd.) DINBAI PESTONJI KANGA,
Hon. Treasurer.
6-8-1937.

FILM FARE FOR THE WEEK

Paderewski's Music In "Moonlight Sonata" At The Empire—"As Good As Married" At The Regal—"Splinters In The Air" At The Capitol—"Good Morning Boys" At The Excelsior—"The 13th Chair" At The Wellington



"Splinters In the Air" with Sydney Howard At the Capitol.

PADEREWSKI'S MAGIC IN FIRST FILM

"Moonlight Sonata" At The Empire

Music such as has never been heard in the cinema before is provided by Ignace Jan Paderewski, the world-famous pianist who at the age of 75 is making his screen debut in "Moonlight Sonata" which is showing at the Empire Theatre this week.

Music lover or not, you are certain to be carried away by his work in his picture.

Charm is the keynote of "Moonlight Sonata" with Paderewski as the chief charmer. There have been more exciting films, but none more beautiful or so completely satisfying. Lothar Mendes, who made a special journey to Paris to persuade Paderewski to appear in the film and who brilliantly produced and directed it deserves the warmest congratulations.

The film has been skilfully built around Paderewski and his music. It opens with the pianist giving a recital in a crowded concert hall. Attention is drawn to a happy young couple and their baby daughter, later in his club. Paderewski tells the story of their romance, how it was nearly broken and how his music brought them together again.

Eric is steward on the remote, picturesque Swedish estate of the Baroness Lindenberg, who encourages his affections for her beautiful grand-daughter, Ingrid. A 'plane makes a forced landing on the estate, bringing with it, Paderewski, his secretary, and an elegant young men, Mario.

Mario is a professional conjuror pretending to be a gentleman. He completely fascinates Ingrid, and within the few short days of his stay persuades her to elope with him. Eric she dismisses as unexciting. But at the eleventh hour Mario is unmasked and Ingrid bitterly realises what a fool she has been. She is too ashamed to confront Eric, but the Magic of Beethoven's "Moonlight Sonata," as played by Paderewski shows the way to love.

Of more than ordinary interest is the appearance of Marie Tempest, beloved figure of the English stage, as the imperious but kindly Baroness. This is Marie Tempest's first talking film, but acting with complete composure she gives a brilliant performance. It is to be hoped that this is not by any means this great actress's last screen adventure. Other fine portrayals are given by Charles Farrell, best remembered as Janet Gaynor's leading man in "Seventh Heaven," and other well known films, and by Eric Portman, superb as the charming cad.

"Moonlight Sonata", technically as flawless as the best Hollywood productions, offers rare entertainment in which the whole family will revel.

Lothar Mendes, apart from being Director of "Moonlight Sonata" which comes to the Empire Theatre this Saturday was the perfect host during the course of its filming at Denham Studios. With two world famous artists such as Paderewski and Marie Tempest, accustomed as they were to untold courtesy and atttentions, Mr. Mendes exercised his tact and natural charms to their fullest degree. Even in the midst of the heaviest days, he would make a break to have tea with the maestro and Miss Tempest, and very often dined with Paderewski. In the evening, he would cheerfully play billiards or darts with members of his staff, and discuss the plans for the morrow's filming.

MYSTERY THRILLER AT THE WELLINGTON

"The 13th Chair"

Players from several notable hits of recent weeks are assembled around Dame May Whitty in "The Thirteenth Chair," the picture in which mysticism and psychology are cleverly woven into a baffling murder mystery story, which opens at the Wellingto today.

In company with Dame May Whitty, who recently scored a sensational hit in "Night Must Fall," are Madge Evans, last seen in "Pennies from Heaven," the veteran character star, Lewis Stone, Elissa Landi, lately seen in "After the Thin Man," Thomas Becy, who won plaudits for his work in "Seventh Heaven," Henry Daniell, of "Camille" fame, Janet Beecher, last seen as Wallace Beery's wife in "Good Old Soak," and Ralph Forbes, of "Romeo and Juliet" and other hits.

The new Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture is a radical departure from the stereotyped form of mystery plays.

George B. Seitz directed the picture, from a screen play by Marion Parsonnet, which was adapted from the famous play by Bayard Veiller.

The locale of the gripping drama is in India, with an inexplicable murder sitting around a table in the dark holding hands during a seance. Although the local police are baffled, the medium takes a hand, and employing her knowledge of mysticism and psychology, brings the culprit to justice.

MAGIC IN FILM

Plaster Shops

The plaster shop of a motion picture studio is where you'll find the real magicians of the industry.

They can and do, produce a bust of any celebrated person, past or present, an ornate mantel of any type or period, any type of frioze, moulding, pedestal, cap, bracket, vase, tall column, medallion, fancy urn or a series of festoons, in an hour.

Ten years ago the Paramount studio plaster shop was housed in a building less than 50 feet square. To-day it comes close to half an acre of ground and employs more than 80 men.

Recently they have been working night and day in four shifts in order to turn out decorations for the sets used in "Angel," "Easy Living", "Artists and Models" and "Ebb Tide".

For "Artists and Models," alone more than 1,000 pieces were furnished. These included large wall brackets in which the models perch in one scene, 270 bells and a large number of festoon pieces.

For "Ebb Tide," a huge figure of Father Neptune was made of plaster and then treated in order to make it appear like wood.

ANOTHER MICKEY MOUSE AND SILLY SYMPHONIES PROGRAMME

At The Excelsior

An entirely new programme of Mickey Mouse and Silly Symphonies in colour will be screened at the Excelsior Theatre on Sunday, August 15th, at 10 a.m. Everybody will no doubt take this opportunity of enjoying the beloved antice of a world-famous creation, which stands unsurpassed in the realm of pure entertainment.

STAR WILL WEAR FORTUNE

In Furs In New Film

Jean Arthur will wear a veritable fortune in clothes in Paramount's "Easy Living".

Two sable coats alone that she will wear would pay entire production costs on the picture for two weeks. The studio is attempting to insure both for a total of dol.80,000 but so far there are no takers because of the danger of cigarette burns and other damage in a rowdy cafe scene in which they're to be used.

One of them, sent from New York by Jaeckel, was insured for dol.20,000, but only to cover its transportation and delivery to Paramount. The other is being made especially by Willard George of Los Angeles.

A studio policeman will be assigned as a special guard to watch the coats at all times on the set.

There will be seven other fur coats in the picture, with a total value of dol.18,000 but Miss Arthur will wear only two of them.

In addition, Travis Banton, studio stylist, has designed in expensive silk evening gown; a tea gown, and two street costumes for her.

All of which makes her the envy of Paramount's other lady stars at the moment the irony of it all being that off screen Jean Arthur is one of the most plainly dressed women in the film colony.

MANY FILM ACTORS GOT

Start On Newspapers

The newspaper business, which has contributed heavily in personnel to practically all professions, has given a large number of actors to motion pictures, a survey of Hollywood revealed to-day.

Four cartoonists, ten reporters, and advertising and circulation department representatives have been graduated in the ranks of the film stars, among other employees of newspapers.

Gary Cooper, currently in Paramount's "Souls at Sea", was at one time a newspaper cartoonist, and the story concerning the firing of John Barrymore, another artist, by the late Arthur Brisbane, is now historical. Leo Carrillo, now in "Hotel Haywire", was a cartoonist in Sanfrancisco, and Keye Luke, Chinese character actor, is famous for his newspaper and magazine drawings.

While Lowell Thomas, Edwin C Hill and other ex-newspapermen have made the news reels as commentators, Melvyn Douglas, now in "Angel," with Marlene Dietrich, took another turn. He was once a reporter on the City New Bureau of Chicago, and resigned to become a Shakespearian actor.

Arthur Auerbach, now a comedian on the screen, was once a photographer on the late New York Evening Graphic, and alibied his failure to get pictures to the city desk with his clowning. Robert Young, soon to be seen in "I Met Him in Paris," worked in the circulation department of a Los Angeles newspaper, while Benny Baker, of "Wild Money" and John Patterson, Paramount contract players, were in the advertising departments of newspapers—the latter on the New York Daily News.

Guy Kibbee was a printer's devil in New Mexico, and comes from a family of printers. Walter Connolly was a news telegrapher.

"GOOD MORNING BOYS!"

At The Excelsior

There is really not a great deal that it is necessary to say about "Good Morning Boys" seen now at the Excelsior except to decide whether its laughter-making possibilities are equal to those of its immediate predecessors. The answer is emphatically in the affirmative, for the St. Michael's boys again provide the perfect foil for the drolleries, of headmaster, Will Hay. Actually the more farcical their actions become the more laughs they produce, but there is also a quite sound parallel plot dealing with the machinations of crooks.

Director Varnel is particularly successful in the classroom scenes, while the "military" evolutions of the O. T. C. must force the most phlegmatic to roars of laughter. An inter-school examnation also gives him scope for the crude subtleties of "cribbing," while the raiding of a Paris night club is most realistically staged. Naturally the major share of the entertainment falls upon the star's shoulders, but this is due more to his effective ineffectualities than to any lack of supporting assets. The dialogue, too, is particularly good and well up to the required standard in its juggling with spelling, pronounciation and explanatory absurdities. Particular attention has been paid to the staging and setting, the Paris scenes being unusually convincing in style and atmosphere. The development gains both in speed and provocation of laughs, concluding with a ludicrous showdown obviously successfully designed to send audiences away in a good humour.

Will Hay is at his inimitable best as Dr. Benjamin Twist, his verbal acrobatics being every with as amusing and his adventures even more entertaining than usual. He is admirably supported by Martita Hunt, who plays Lady Bagshott and by Graham Moffatt, who again plays the impertinent Albert. Mark Daly as "Arty" Jones provides a note of somewhat lurried realism and Lilli Palmer is a piquant Yvette, who is in league with the thieves and does her best to undermine the morals of Dr. Twist. C. Denier Warren, Peter Godfrey, Fewlass Llewellyn and Peter Gawthorne provide appropriately characterised support and the boys themselves are well chosen and in fine form throughout. Settings staging and technical qualities are well up to standard, the dialogue bright and the farcical atmosphere well put over.

"Good Morning Boys" At The "Excelsior".

SPLINTERS IN THE AIR

At The Capitol

Admirers of Sydney Howard will have a splendid opportunity of seeing this famous comedian give the greatest performance of his career, when "Splinters in the Air" is screened at the Capitol Theatre from 14th August. This latest Herbert Wilcox production directed by Alfred Goulding, is a grand comedy with its full share of laughter, music and thrills. The story concerns twin brothers, one an athletic R.A.F. sergeant, and the other a garage proprietor, a meek little man who have invented a helicopter. Both roles are played by Sydney Howard. The trouble starts when the R.A.F. man visits his brother and is knocked unconscious by his invention. Through amusing circumstances the wrong man is taken back to the aerodrome. A new version of the Splinters Concert Party is presented in refreshing fashion, with Lew Lake's original Splinters Chorus doing great work and Stuart Robertson, the well-known radio baritone, singing two new musical numbers—"Flying High," by Ralph Reader, who plays a featured in the film, and "Watching the stars," composed by those famous song-writers, Lerner, Goodhart and Hoffman. The whole film has been lavishly produced with considerable ignenuity and boasts a strong supporting cast headed by Richard Hearne, Stuart Robertson, Ralph Reader, Ellen Pollock and D. A. Clarke-Smith.

"AS GOOD AS MARRIED"

At The Regal

The New Universal, which seems to have discovered the secret of audience appeal, has found another happy combination of story and cast and director in "As Good As Married" showing this week at the Regal Theatre. It is a delightful comedy, a worthy successor to such hits as "My Man Godfrey," "Three Smart Girls" and "When Love Is Young". It sparkles from the first scene to the last. The main situation is novel, intriguing and amusing. John Boles is a successful architect harrassed by the demand of gold-digging girls and income tax collectors, who threaten to strip him of all his earnings. So what does he do but marriage to his secretary, played by Doris Kolan, who takes him up on it because she happens to be in love with him. The ensuing complications will send you into inner handspring of mirth and amusement. And you cannot see this picture without being struck by the beauty of the sets. They fairly take your breath away. According to the official credits, they were designed by John Harkrider, the New Universal's art director, who sets in that studio's supermusical "Top of The Town" have already placed him at the head of the list of Hollywood set designers. The sets in "As Good As Married" are the very last word in interior decoration. You can only sit and marvel at them. Besides John Boles and Doris Molan, the cast is unusually large and unusually good, containing such well known players as Walter Pidgeon, Tala Birell, Alan Mowbray, Ernest Cossart, Esther Ralston, Katherine Alexander, and Dorothea Kent. "As Good As Married" is sure-fire entertainment, lavishly presented.

Paderewski In "Moonlight Sonata"—Charles Farell and Marie Tempest

"As Good As Married" At the Regal. John Boles, Doris Nolan, Tala Birell.

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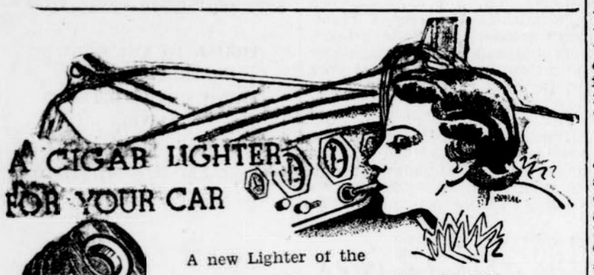
★ While baby is suffering from skin trouble use only Cuticura Soap which is most soothing and comforting to a baby's sensitive skin.



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Reduction Of British Troops In Provinces

QUESTION BEFORE SIMLA ASSEMBLY

C.-in-C.'s Statement In Council Of State Recalled

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Aug. 12.

Have the new Provincial Governments any voice in fixing the number of British troops necessary for internal security? Among other points, this question will be raised when Mr. Satyamurti's resolution on military expenditure comes up before the Assembly When last March Pt. Kunzru initiated discussion in the Council of State on the replacement of British troops by Indian troops, one important argument advanced by the Commander-in-Chief was: "If I wish to move a single company of British troops from a single station anywhere in India I am immediately faced with the most vehement opposition from the local Government concerned." Asking the House "whether it would agree to deprive the Minister of the future in advance of the bulwark on which Local Governments of to-day place such implicit trust" the Commander-in-Chief added: "Let us at least wait and see."

The question sought to be raised at the next session of the Assembly is whether the Commander-in-Chief would agree to consider the reduction of the number of British troops if the six Congress governed provinces give an assurance to the Government of India that they can discharge their responsibility relying on their own resources and that they would not be weakened in any way if, as Pandit Kunzru suggested, Government take steps to replace the British troops continuously by Indian troops. Feeling in Assembly circles is that immediate belief can be given to the Indian exchequer if the Government can be persuaded to cut down the number of British troops required in this country.

It has to be remembered that the new Army Rules have added to the cost of maintaining British troops in India and to that extent will swell our Military Budget.

TRANSPORT ADVISORY COUNCIL

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Aug. 12.

There is still some doubt as to whether any meeting of the Transport Advisory Council will be called this year by the Government of India. The reason probably is that both the Central and Provincial Governments are at present pre-occupied with other problems and may not find it convenient to attend the meeting just now. Mr. Mitchell the Roads Engineer, is now on tour visiting the provinces discussing with Provincial Governments problems arising from resolutions passed by the Transport Advisory Council last year and the proposed Motor Vehicles Bill. After his return the Government of India may take up the question of calling a meeting of the Council.

People of India !

Mr. SUSHIL SEN the special Officer in his report to the Government of India says:—

"The remedy of Counteracting the amount of business done by Foreign Companies ..... lies with the people in the Country."

TAKE THIS CHALLENGE

And Give all Your Insurances **LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR,** Etc., to

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MRS. DAPHTARY ON WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES IN CITY

NETWORK OF ORGANISATIONS IN CITY BUT VILLAGES ENTIRELY NEGLECTED

Mrs. C. K. Daphtary spoke on "Women's activities in Bombay" on Wednesday before a large gathering of Indians returned from America under the auspices of the Indo-American Union

In the course of her lecture the speaker said:—

The Bombay Presidency Women's Council was established in 1919 after the closing of the Women's Branch of the War Relief Fund. It is federated to the National Council of Women in India which is one of the three major representative organisations through which the opinion of women in matters affecting the welfare of the community is voiced. The other two are the All-India Women's Conference and the Indian Women's Association both of which have their branches in Bombay.

The Women's council has a Rescue Home in Umarkhadi to assist and rescue young women and girls from dangerous surroundings, to afford shelter and assistance to women and girls above the age of 14 who from any cause may find themselves stranded, and to aid, relieve and succour fallen Indian women and girls. Its outstanding position in the field is due entirely to the untiring efforts of Mrs. F. S Talyarkhan.

Women's Conference

The Bombay Branch of the All-India Women's Conference is the Bombay Women's Association. The Conference does not engage in party politics, but seeks to educate public opinion, and to agitate in matters affecting the welfare of women and children. The Conference brings women of the different provinces together and has helped to remove communal feeling.

The Women's Indian Association, of which there is a branch in Bombay, aims at the general uplift of women and girls, through the provision of educational training classes, socials, public meetings on questions of interest to women.

An institution much older than any of the three I have mentioned is the National Indian Association found in 1890 for advancing the education of women by means of scholarships, for promoting friendly intercourse between Europeans and Indians and for espousing all good causes concerning the welfare of women

Women's Work Guild

The Bombay Women's Work Guild was once a branch of the National Indian Association But, as its membership increased, it was felt that it should have a separate existence. The Guild supplies clothes to hospitals, schools and charitable homes.

An important institution in this city is the Bhagini Samaj, founded in 1916 to keep alive the memory of the great patriot Gopal Krishna Gokhale.

Its main activities are a hostel for women workers, a library and reading room, classes in handicrafts and music, and a Montessori school for middle class children, all in Girgaum; a welfare centre at the Naigaum Chawls for the benefit of municipal employees in the K. E. M. Hospital; and the Bhagini Samaj Seva Mandir at Bellasis Road which is under the very able direction of Mrs. Hansa Mehta. The Seva Mandir was started for the service of the poor and labouring classes. It has a nursery school a Mothers' Club and a Young Girls' Club, it holds industrial classes and a night school for boys, it gives free medical advice, it organises lectures and picnics, and it includes music and sports among its other activities.

Children's Home

As I have very little time at my disposal I find that I must confine myself now to dealing with other Indian institutions organised and managed by Indian women. But, even so, it would be impossible not to refer in passing to the very excellent institutions founded in this city by Roman Catholic and Protestant missions and to such organisations as the "Children's Home at Umarkhadi" opened as a Remand Home by the Children's Aid Society, "the League of Mercy" which aims to help destitute European and Anglo Indian women and children, "the Women's Industrial Home" opened by the Salvation Army at Matunga for unmarried and destitute mothers, "the Women's Workroom" of the Bombay European Relief Association which provides employment for indigent European and Anglo-Indian women and the "Naigaum Social Service Centre," conducted by the Y. W. C. A., to help labouring classes in the Naigaum area.

Gandhi Seva Sena

The national movement of 1931-32 was responsible for the "Gandhi Seva Sena" which has its headquarters in Hughes Road. Its very comprehensive programme includes the promotion of truth and non-violence, the promotion and use of khaddar, the preservation of the simple village life, the promotion of sympathy and understanding between the different communities and the uplift of the harijans. It has five harijan centres literary, hindi and embroidery classes for women, nursery schools, schools for teaching village industries and a home at Thana for training village workers.

The "Hind Mahila Samaj" in Girgaum has much in common with the "Gandhi Seva Sena" though founded 14 years before it.

But even older than the Hind Mahila Samaj is the "Seva Sadan Society" in Gamdevi which was established almost 30 years ago.

A rescue home managed entirely by and for Hindu women is the "Hindu Women's Rescue Home" in Matunga. It has been doing excellent work, and the police and the Courts have token full advantage of it by sending to it helpless Hindu women. Also in Matunga is to be found the "Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home" conducted by the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India, where children are sheltered and educated.

While progress is evident much still remains to be done. There are various problems relating to the uplift, well-being and advancement of women and children in this country and yet only a few of them have been touched.

Every time one seeks to solve a problems others appear and fresh fields of work, still unexplored, come into view.

Though interest in social work may have widened, there is need for an increasing supply of devoted workers who will give their service to the furtherance of work which is so necessary for the well-being of our social life.

GOOD CROP REPORT FROM PUNJAB

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Aug. 12.

It is learned that the effect of present monsoon in the Punjab has been beneficial. The Punjab Government has so far received no unsatisfactory report from any district. It is anticipated that if no damage is done by any flood during the next four weeks, Punjab peasants should have good crop.

The Hon'ble Mr. Biswanath Das, Chief Minister, left for Wardha last night to participate in the deliberations of the Congress Working Committee.

M. Sc. TRANSLATION TEST

35 Students Out Of 56 Declared Successful

The following is the list of successful candidates at the Translation Test in French and German at the M.Sc. Examination held in July:—

BOMBAY CENTRE

French and Physics

Raghuram Gajpatrao Bijur, Ahmedkhan Badekhan Khan.

French and Chemistry

Janardan Venkatesh Bhat, Davlatrai Makanji Desai, Yeshwant Venktesh Lawande.

French and Botany

Jayant Lallubhai Desai, Rajnikant Muljibhai Patel.

French and Zoology

Nagesh Shantaram Desai.

French and Mathematics

Anant Keshav Betgeri, Vinayak Purushottam Kanetkar, Chhotabhai Shankerbhai Suthar.

German and Physics

Ganesh Shridhar Damle, Alexander John, Sadanand Sanjivrao Lajami, Nagindas Vithaldas Shah.

German and Chemistry

Govindlal Ambalal Dalal, Dattatraya Shankar Deshpande, Hayawadan Vamanrao Dharwarkar, Purushottam Raghunath Jogalekar, Dattatray Rangrao Kulkarni, Jayawant Atmaram Nabar, Harilal Amratlal Shah.

German and Botany

Jagannath Wasudeo Deshpande, Shrinivasachar Cadambi Ramaswamy, Hormusji Ardeshir Thunthy.

German and Zoology

Sitaram Narhar Sapre.

German and Mathematics

L. Venkatasubramanayam Narasipur, Narayan Pandurang Natu, Yashavant Krishna Suryavanshi, Raghavendra Ramacharya Umarji.

KARACHI CENTRE

French and Chemistry

Ambumal Sahjiram Rawtani.

French and Mathematics

Nandiram Sabhagchand Bhatia, Devkinandan Jankipershad Madan.

BANGALORE CENTRE

French and Chemistry

Chandiram Teumal Abichandani.

BOMBAY CENTRE

French and Mathematics

Vishawanath Narhar Narawane.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

(Continued from Page 6.)

million. In the coming period the cargo fleet of all categories with 537 ships is to be modernised and besides expanded by 111 boats with a tonnage of 800,000. It is considered that increased Japanese competition will bring counter-measures. The Japanese sources concerned are viewed as holding such possibility before their eyes and being hopeful of maintaining the position. In the European press, there are also reports of added attention on the part of Japan to spread news service. The Japanese Foreign Office has newly resolved to have press attaches at various important centres. The founding of the semi-official news agency "Agency Domei" had well in view the lending of support to the extension of information about modern Japan and to the work of the press attaches to be created. Japanese move in the direction reflects well the recognition of the weight and value of publicity in the present age.

KHARE DID NOT SEE MAHATMA

WARDHAGANJ, Aug. 13.

With reference to the news published in several papers that the Hon. Dr. N. B. Khare, Chief Minister, C.P. Government, visited Shegaon and interviewed Mahatma Gandhi, the "United Press" is authorised to contradict the same.

The Hon. Dr. Khare neither visited Shegaon nor saw Gandhiji, but his visit to Wardha was a private one, and he discussed with Seth Jamnalal Bajaj the provincial political situation and the question of the Abhyankar Memorial.—United Press.

The Orissa Cabinet meets on the 18th instant to consider the first budget under the new Constitution.—United Press.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day and To-morrow
At 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Enjoy a new programme of
WALT DISNEY'S
MICKEY MOUSE
and
SILLY SYMPHONIES
IN COLOUR
Sunday, Aug. 15th
At 10 A.M.

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BOMBAY'S REVERENCE
for the great work of

SHIVAJI THE GREAT

and his valiant followers

is well seen in the
enthusiasm of the crowds
Rushing in to enjoy

FRONTIERS OF FREEDOM
(SWARAJYA SEEMEWAR)

—a Prince Shivaji Production—

Directed by:—MAJOR DADASAHEB NIMBALKAR and
Starring:—DILEEP, JAYASHREE MEENA, N. PHATAK and others.

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MAJESTIC

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Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Sat. Sundays and Holidays.

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The shooting of "SADHWEE MIRABAI"—the talkie-version of our famous stage-drama "AMRITSIDHHI" anxiously awaited by all, has extended our stay in Bombay.

Under the patronage of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda.

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To-day (Saturday the 14th Aug.) at 3-30 p.m.

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Bombay Wants him to Stay!
THAT IS WHY

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NOW ENTERS ITS

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Additional Attraction:
"THE NEW ERA IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY"
—A Congress Topical
How many times did you see

TUKARAM

is the question they ask each other....
You are seeing it this evening—
We understand....!!
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REPLACE MANDATE BY TREATY

(Continued from page 9)

for the most part arid and unproductive, restricted by artificial frontiers on three sides. In agriculture it is proposed that the most productive land is to go to the Jews, while in industry and commerce the centres of life and opportunity (such as Haifa Port, the railways and the greater part of the newly constructed roads) are also to be withdrawn from the Arabs.

ECONOMIC BLOW

Deprived of its historic right of protecting the Holy Places, the Arab State would lose with it also the means of livelihood derived from the presence of pilgrims and tourists. The Arab State will further be deprived of the main agricultural industry, namely the citrus fruit belt, while it will also lose in Galilee the principal centre of olive-growing, and in the plains the important watermelon crop.

With regard to the population, while repudiating the idea of partition the Arab Higher Committee find it impossible to discover what fair principle can divide a country holding 950,000 Arabs in such a way that only 570,000 of them are included in the Arab State. Nor can they discover what is meant to be the fate of Jaffa Port, a phenomenon surely without parallel in that it is asserted to be part of a State from which it is cut off to North and South by the proposed Jewish State and to the East by the mandatory zone. Its inhabitants are to be separated from the greater part of their orange groves and estates which are included in the Jewish area. The so-called Arab Port is even to be forced to apply the tariff of the mandatory zone and not that of the State to which it nominally belongs.

The Royal Commission, it is true, has displayed a superficial concern for the prospects and welfare of this State, which it realizes must be bankrupt from its inception. They, therefore, propose that in addition to a grant of two million pounds to Transjordan in lieu of the present annual grant, the British Treasury should make an additional grant for the purpose of developing irrigation and land settlement in the event of the so-called transfer of population being carried out. The poverty, to which the Arab State would be reduced by the loss of the territory allotted to the Jewish State and the Mandatory Zone, is further indicated by the proposal that the Arab State should receive an annual subvention from the Jewish State.

Apart from the fact that Jewish finance in Palestine does not inspire us with confidence as to the possibility of realizing this grant, such a system would lay the Arab State open to the continual threat of bankruptcy, and constitute in fact Jewish control over the allegedly independent Arab State. For, unless it identified itself with the policy of the Jewish State in all things, every pretext would be used for withholding this subvention. Apart from the fact that to accept any such grant would be a degradation which no Arab Government could with honour accept, we take the whole of this scheme of grants and subventions as proving beyond question that the British Government recognizes that the proposed Arab State would not possess the minimum resources necessary to support the population it is proposed to force into its narrow limits.

ARABS REPUDIATE PARTITION

In the light of the above statements it cannot seem strange that the Arabs of Palestine, of whatever party or class, forcibly repudiate the partition scheme in its entirety. Nor can it be considered surprising that in this they are supported by all the Arab and Islamic countries in the world, since this scheme is considered in such circles as one of the greatest catastrophes that could befall the Arab race in territories revered both as fatherland and as holy shrine.

Moreover it would seem obvious that if Palestine has been for the last 18 years the scene of disturbances arising out of the fears of the Arab people at the Jewish invasion and the British imperial policy which has sponsored it, it is only natural to expect that the struggle will be intensified if the Jews receive immediately many times the extent of the territory which they have been able to acquire in the 15 years during which the mandate has been fully implemented.

PALLIATIVES WON'T DO.

The Arab Higher Committee is reluctant to believe that the Members of the Royal Commission and the Secretary of State for the Colonies do not recognise and appreciate the dangers which Partition Scheme involves; or that they do not appreciate the effect it would have, not only on the Arabs, Moslem and Christian, of Palestine but on those of other countries. We, therefore assert without hesitation or doubt that the peace for which the Royal Commission declares it is working and which it calls an "indispensable boon" cannot be established in this country by a continuance of these abortive experiments We cannot but wonder what are the real motives for the insistence on further "unique political experiments" to fulfil a fantastic political project which was born of Jewish sufferings in countries for which the Arab world has not the least responsibility.

As an alternative to the Partition plan, the Royal Commission has made proposals which it describes as "palliatives".

The Arab Higher Committee is in agreement with the Royal Commission that these measures afford no possibility of a permanent settlement of the Palestine Problem, while the Committee takes note that certain of these proposals constitute a partial recognition of the justice of two of the principal Arab claims.

NATURAL SOLUTION.

The Arab Higher Committee bases the claim to complete independence of the Arab people of Palestine on natural right, on the principles of the Covenant of the League of Nations and on the Promises made by the British Government to the late King Hussein. While stating that the British Government claims that Palestine was excluded from these promises, the Royal Commission has not itself confirmed this claim nor attempted to justify it.

With reference to the request of the Arab witnesses that this point should be investigated, the Commissioners have stated that they did not consider that their terms of reference required them to undertake the detailed and lengthy research among the documents of 20 years ago which would be needed for a full re-examination of this question.

They did not however, hesitate to undertake a similar work with regard to the promises made to the Jews about two years later

ARAB DEMANDS.

The Arab Higher Committee, therefore, urges, that the only solution compatible with justice and a true desire for peace in the land must be based on the following principles:—

(1) The recognition of the right of the Arabs to complete independence in their own land.
(2) The cessation of the experiment of the Jewish National Home.
(3) The cessation of the British mandate and its replacement by a treaty similar to treaties existing between Britain and Iraq Britain and Egypt, and between France and Syria, creating in Palestine a Sovereign State
(4) The immediate cessation of all Jewish immigration and of land-sales to Jews pending the negotiation and conclusion of the Treaty.

DOOR OPEN FOR NEGOTIATION

The Arabs are prepared to negotiate in a reasonable spirit, the conditions under which reasonable British interests shall be safeguarded; to approve the necessary guarantees for the preservation and right of access to all Holy Places and for the protection of all legitimate rights of the Jewish population or other minorities in Palestine.

The Arab Higher Committee expresses the sincere hope that the British Government and the League of Nations will aid them by all the powerful means at their command to bring the period of uncertainty and disturbance in this Holy Land to an end and help them to achieve the only just and natural solution of the problem which has perplexed this Holy Land and its people ever since the termination of the Great War.

TRI-COLOUR ON BAR ASSOCIATION

Bihar Premier Institutes Inquiry

PATNA, Aug. 12.

It is understood that the Hon'ble the Premier has deputed Mr. Babu Mathura Prasad, Assistant Secretary of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee to make enquiries into the situation which has arisen at Sasaram in regard to the proposed hoisting of the National flag on the building of the Bar Association.

It is said that after a resolution fixing a date for the performance of the ceremony was passed by the Association its President, Rai Saheb Ganesh Prasad, approached the S. D. O., Sasaram and informed him of the "unpleasant task" he was asked by the Association to perform. The S. D. O. intimated the matter to the District Magistrate, Shahabad, who transmitted the news to the Chief Secreary. The matter then came before the Premier, who has ordered an enquiry.—United Press.

PROPERTY UPTO RS. 2,000 MADE UNATTACHABLE

Continued from page 20)

ness to the volume of unsatisfied decrees against cultivators. Of the extreme to which economic servitude can extend, where the money lenders' grip is strong, two instances can be given. In Bihar and Orissa we were told of a system known as Kamianti. The second example of economic servitude is taken from the small industries where the artisan in certain trades work for life for capitalists to whom they are indebted."

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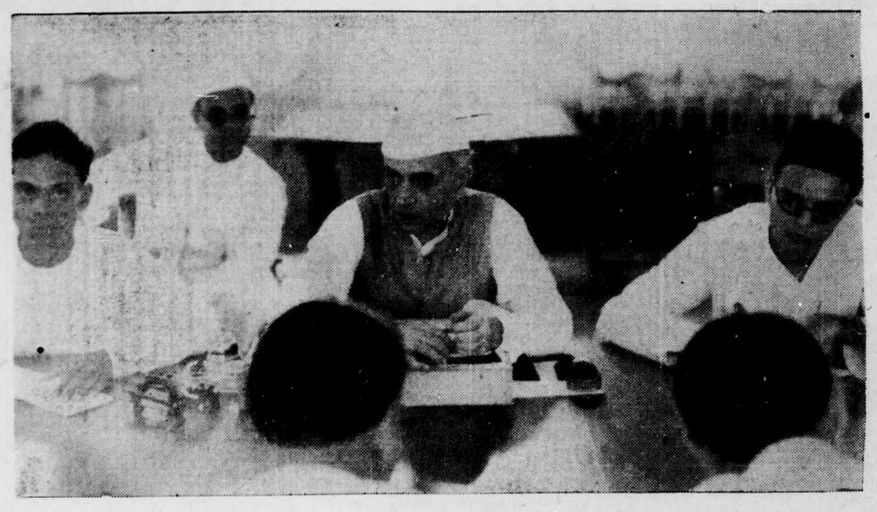

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru giving an interview to Bombay journalists on Thursday morning at Congress House.

SCOUT COUNCIL CENSURES EXECUTIVE

Immediate Severance From B. P. Organisation Demanded

The following resolutions were passed by the Executive Committee of the Bombay Provincial Scout Council at the emergent meeting held on July 6.

That while this Executive Committee of the Bombay Provincial Scout Council accepts whole-heartedly, the Chief Scout's assurance that he has meant no insult to India, the Committee feels that the Chief's remark to the effect that he could not find an equivalent to the word "Honour" in the Hindustani language is likely to seriously discredit the Indian nation in the eyes of the world. No two synonyms for a word in different languages can ever convery exactly the same meaning. But, words like "Abroo, Iman, Izzat, Sharafat and Ghairat" amply serve to connote the significant sense conveyed by "Honour". These and several other words in other Indian languages are actually being used with the Scout Promise in India. The Committee desires that these facts should be brought to the notice of the Chief Scout with a view to rectify the misunderstanding that

In view of the overwhelming agitation against the Movement in this Presidency, it was thought advisable at present not to make any public statement or propaganda in order to prevent the question assuming a political aspect. But at the same time it was thought necessary in order to meet such criticisms as are of a legitimate haracter the G. H. Q. be urged to take such immediate steps as would help to put Indian Scouting on a footing acceptable to all sections of the public.

And that to this end the attention of the General Headquarters be drawn to the suggestions made by Mr. J. S. Wilson, Camp Chief, on pages 18 and 19 of his report.

And that the G. H. Q. be urged to take all steps necessary to secure for India a direct representation on the International Committee of the Boy Scout Associations.

Council Resolutions

The following resolutions were passed by the Bombay Provincial Scout Council at its meeting held on 11th August.

With reference to the reply dated August 8th, received from the Chief Commissioner to the letter No. 1740 dated 8th July from the Provincial Commissioner forwarding a copy of the resolutions passed by the Executive Committee on the 6th July 1937, this Council regrets that no action has yet been taken and while confirming the resolutions passed by the Executive Committee, the Council further resolves that the General Headquarters be urged to take immediate action on the following points not later than the 30th September 1937:—

Immediate severance of the Boy Scout Association in India from the control of the Imperial Headquarters, and the establishment of an Idependent Federation for India composed of representatives from autonomous Province and State Associations, with no powers beyond those required for the co-ordination of the activities in the Provinces and States.

This Independent Federation for India shall elect from amongst the non-official Indians of position and standing and good reputation, a Chief Commissioner for India, who shall not have any executive authority or control over the Provincial and State Associations, but shall be the leader of the Movement whose advice shall be sought on all inter-provincial and state matters. There shall be no Deputy Chief Commissioners.

Securing direct representation on the International Committee for All-India as an independent unit.

Severance of all official control by the abolition of the posts of ex-officio Chief Scouts altogether. Where it is desired to retain the connection of prominent personalities with the Movement, such persons may be invited to the discretion of the Provincial and State Associations to become Patrons of the Associations.

The Boy Scouts Association in every Province or State shall be an independent autonomous unit, administered entirely by its own Provincial or State Commissioner and a Council.

This Council further resolves that the above represents the considered opinion and requirements of the Council, and that no purpose will be served by discussing the question at the Triennial Conference proposed to be held in November.

This Council resolves that a meeting of the Bombay Provincial Scout Council be called in the beginning of October 1937 to consider the situation at the time and the advisability of forming an independent organisation for this Presidency.

STUDENT'S SUICIDE ECHO

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, August 10.

"In view of this enquiry and report it is clear that the allegation brought against you in some newspapers was wholly wrong. I regret that I should have been led away by these newspaper reports and should have repeated that allegation in the Press statement. I owe you an apology for this', says Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in a letter to Mr. R. S. Charan, headmaster of the Mission High School, Shahjehanpur.

It will be recalled that the allegation was made against the headmaster that he punished a student because he attended a meeting addressed by Pandit Nehru and subsequently he, feeling humiliated, committed suicide. The headmaster denied the allegation and objected to the Congress President's statement. The District Congress Committee, Shahjehanpur, appointed an Enquiry Committee which found that the suicide was due to family troubles and had nothing to do with Pandit Nehru's visit.

In view of the Enquiry Committee's report, Pandit Nehru has expressed his regret and authorized its publication.

RIVALRY AMONG INDORE UNIONS

New Organisation's Demands

(From A Correspondent.)
INDORE, Aug. 11.

Over 8,000 mill workers gathered in the premises of the newly formed Union Office under the presidentship of Mr. M. K. Karnik and unanimously passed a resolution demanding charge of their office from Mr Dravid. Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda who is here on invitation addressed the gathering and tried to pacify the workers. The unanimous cry of the meeting was: "We don't want Messrs. Haribhau Upadyay and Dravid We want Mr. Karnik."

The gathering was very peaceful.

MAHARASHTRA WEEK BY WEEK

Tilak Anniversary And Democrats

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Aug. 10.

The 1st of August is a day hallowed in the annals of India's struggle for Independence. Lokmanya Tilak "the father of Indian unrest" passed away on that day; and the very same day witnessed the inauguration of a new era; era of non-co-operation and passive resistance. India lost a great patriot but his work and his message was not lost.

Ever since Tilak's death people have met on the 1st of August to pay their homage to this great patriot. His memory serves as a beacon to the whole nation. Still it is but natural that the people of Maharashtra should cherish greater devotion and love for this foremost Maharashtrian.

And this year Maharashtra celebrated the 1st of August with more than usual elan. In more than two hundred places the day was observed with great enthusiasm. The most encouraging feature of the celebrations was the presence of Muslims who participated in large numbers. In Rajapur, Malegaon, Sholapur, Amalner, etc. Muslims co-operated whole-heartedly with the Hindus. It was as it should be. For was not Lokmanya Tilak above communal prejudices?

DEMOCRATS HAVE A NEW LEADER.

The Democrats in Maharashtra say "no". For there the quintessence of Tilak's work is summed up in two things: opposition to Muslims and criticism of the Congress, which according to them is pro-Muslim. They vented their spleen in Tilak Mandir.

This year they wanted to provide their party with a new lead and new slogan. They look up to their new find Sjt. Savarkar as the coming man who will inoculate the effete ideology of the Democrats with fresh life. Sjt. Savarkar's new slogan is "On guard for Hindutwa!" He spoke for an hour and a half but he did not once condescend to explain the word "Hindutwa"! He left it vague, delightfully vague. When he talks of "Hindutwa" one is reminded of Herr Hitler's passionate advocacy of the Aryan blood. Let us see how the stunt works!

It was refreshing to listen to Hon. Mr. Nurie when he addressed the young Muslims in Poona on the 9th inst. He exhorted the Muslim youths not to isolate themselves from the great political current set in motion by the Congress. "The Congress was destined to win in its anti-Imperialist fight," he said, and the Muslims whose destinies were inseparably linked up with the destiny of India should not be found shirking their share of responsibility in achieving our common goal!

PUNJABI PAMPHLET PROSCRIBED

LAHORE, August 12.

The Punjab Government has proscribed the pamphlet in Punjabi verse (Persian script) entitled 'Nikamma Nabi Bam's Tirtali Dawe' written by Khadim Abdul Amin Muhammad Ibrahim, published by him from village Ainwana, post office Tandlianwala, district Lyallpur and printed by Dewan Daulat Ram Sehgal at the George Electric Press, Lyallpur and all other documents containing copies of translation of, or extracts from the same, on the ground that it contains matter the publication of which is punishable under clause (h) of Sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act XXIII of 1931 as amended by Sec. 16 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act XXIII of 1932.—United Press.

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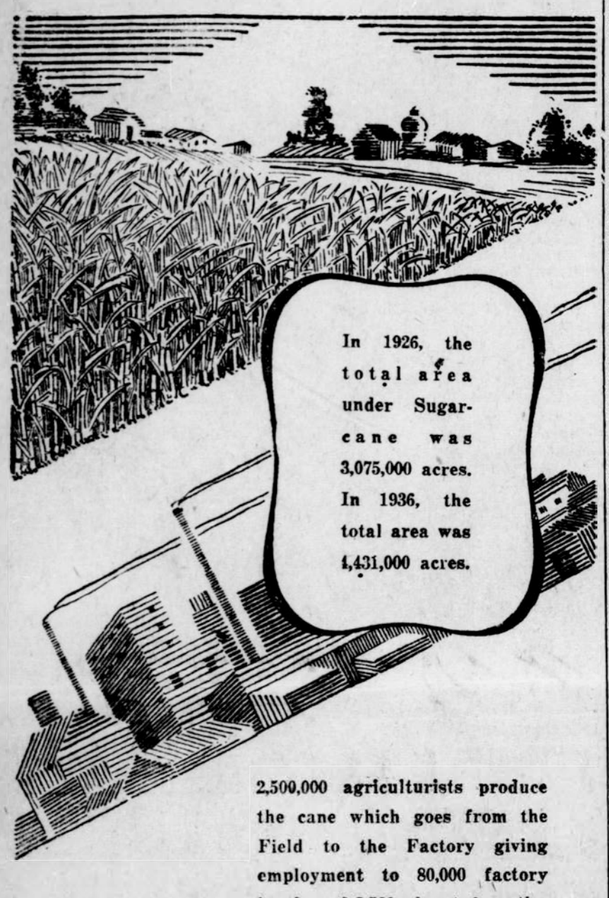

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Choice Before Muslims

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—"I take pride in poverty" is one of the well-known sayings of the Holy Prophet of Islam. He lived a life of poverty in the midst of plenty and thus set the noblest example for the Muslims to follow. The four great Khalifs who succeeded him in the management of the Islamic State successfully and faithfully followed in the footsteps of the Holy Prophet and the result was that the Muslims of those times with such noble examples before their eyes lived life of simplicity and sacrifice, setting before themselves the high ideal of service to humanity. Thus they were able to spread the influence of Islam over a larger portion of the then known world and to do good to a large section of the human race.

The great leaders of the Congress Movement in India have amply demonstrated what amount of success can be achieved by living up to this high ideal. This fact shows that if we first prove ourselves worthy of achieving our object, we attain that object automatically. It is, therefore, necessary that the mode of life and thought of the Muslims, especially of their leaders, should be in conformity with the noble example set by the Holy Prophet of Islam and the great Khalifs. When that example is followed both in letter and spirit, it should not be difficult for the Muslims to stand shoulder to shoulder with the great leaders of the Congress and take the command into their hands also. No useful purpose can be served by merre precepts, and example is always better than precept. It is not quite correct to say that Islam is divorced from politics. It aims at the greatest good of the greatest number and this ideal cannot be said to be confined to the good of the Muslims alone. No doubt Islam is a missionary religion just as many other religions are. But toleration is its watch-word and there cannot be compulsion in religion. Equality and fraternity are enjoined by Islam and so long as such high principles were practically followed by the Muslims, they were looked upon as deliverers of suffering and down-trodden humanity. But, unfortunately, social distinctions have crept in, dividing the Muslims into water-tight compartments. The upper class however sympathetically it may look on the lower class, jealously guards its own position and possessions. But if one wants to command, one must learn to obey first. And obedience involves self-denial and self-sacrifice. When one is accustomed to live a life of ease and comfort for a long time, it is well nigh impossible for one to deviate from it, and one would, therefore, be very nervous about having to give up such a course of life. But that is exactly the thing that one has to give up in order to take one's place in the front rank along with the great patriots who have sacrificed their all for the sake of the country.

The time has come for the Muslims to make a supreme sacrifice if they want to take their legitimate place in the forefront. Time should not be wasted in parleying. Delay is dangerous. The accredited Muslim leaders should, therefore, immediately take their place among the great leaders of the National Movement as their equals and cheerfully go through the fire of discipline along with them. When a good number of such Muslim leaders also are at the top along with the other leaders there will be no room even for imagining that the Muslims interests will suffer in the least. The cry of 'Religion in danger' is futile where in a national movement freedom of conscience and thought is recognised as the fundamental right of man.

Under these circumstances no time should be lost for a closer understanding between the Muslim League and the Congress. The opportunity is there and the will also is not lacking. Therefore by mutual understanding it will not be difficult to draw up a programme of joint action. But if matters are allowed to drift not only the disruption among the Muslims will become stronger but the national movement will also suffer for want of solid support of the Muslims.—Yours, etc.,

H. S. HUSSAIN, M.L.A., (Madras).

Karkala, Aug. 10.

Worli Chawls

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to a letter that appeared in your issue of the 12th July regarding Worli chawls. I attach herewith a reply to the complaints made, which as it is of general interest I should be glad if you would publish:—

1. Gangway is not swept once in a day.

Reply:

A full time sweeper is attached to almost every occupied chawl and the gangways (i.e. passages between the rooms on either side) water closets, nahanis and surroundings of the chawls are cleaned daily. The work of the sweepers is supervised by the Mukadams and the Sanitary Inspector. The Chawl Superintendents visit the chawls for inspection and the Manager also during his inspection rounds pays special attention to the sanitation. To keep the passages clean, unlighted as they are, and used for sleeping by many people is no easy matter.

2. No light is provided, kerosene or otherwise in the Gangway.

Reply:

The tenants amongst themselves arrange for lighting in the chawls. The question of providing electric lights in the corridors was carefully considered in 1932 and the tenants were asked whether they were prepared to pay an extra rent of annas eight per mensem per room for this amenity. The proposal had to be given up for want of response. The matter is again under consideration

3. W. C.'s are not cleaned regularly.

Reply:—Same as to complaint No. 1.

4. Leaky flushes are not repaired

Reply:

Whenever complaints regarding defects in flushes are reported, the Public Works Department staff attend to them.

5. All the taps in a chawl are "Waste -nots."

Reply:

The majority of the tenants are ignorant and illiterate and naturally tend to waste water if given the chance. The waste-not taps have been provided to prevent unnecessary wastage.

6. Whitewashing is not done yearly.

Reply:

All rooms in the occupied chawls are whitewashed once in a year by the Public Works Department.

7. No arrangement is done to protect the rooms from rain.

Reply:

During rainy season mattings are given to the tenants free of charge. The question of whether Government can afford to provide weather boarding is under consideration.

8. The refuse and other kutchras that collect outside the chawl are not removed by Bhangis regularly.

Reply:—Same as to complaint No. 1.

9. The grass that grows outside the chawls is not cut and frogs and snakes are allowed to have their own ways in the grass that grows 2 feet high in the rainy season.

Reply:—The right to cut and remove grass at Worli is sold by auction every year in the month of July. At the end of the monsoon the Public Works Department staff remove the rank vegetation in the immediate vicinity of the chawls. There has never before been any special complaint above the existence of any reptiles nor has any case of a dangerous reptile, e.g. a poisonous snake, being seen there, been brought to the notice of the Department.

10. The poor tenants are not protected from Bullies and Mavalis who are allowed to take rooms in chawls.

Reply:—All possible care is taken to prevent undesirable people from taking rooms in the chawls and if any complaints regarding harassment are received prompt action is taken and the undesirable tenants are removed or evicted.

As regards the complaint that the chawl officers do not know the local language, it is true that the Manager and the three Chawl Superintendents at Worli are South Indians. Of the three Superintendents two have a good knowledge of Marathi which they speak well, while the third understands Marathi and speaks it fairly well. They have been working as chawl superintendents in a very efficient manner for a long time now and the Department has never received any complaints from the tenants as regards their inability to communicate either with the chawl superintendents or the manager for want of knowledge of the local languages. The manager does not speak Marathi but he is able to understand what is said to him in Marathi—all four officers have a good knowledge of Hindustani.

The statement that no attention is paid to the grievances of the tenants and no interview is granted is not borne out by facts. The Department has always paid early and sympathetic attention to the genuine grievances of tenants.—Yours, etc.,

J. F. GENNINGS,
Director of Information.

Reduction Of Salaries

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Please let me congratulate your correspondent "Fair play". It is only natural that with the advent of the Congress Ministry the question of retrenchment should come to the fore. Every available pie is required for nation-building activities. There is no doubt that the salaries of the upper ranks of the Services are very heavy. Most unfortunately the Imperial Services are under the direct control of S.O.S. and cannot be touched by Provincial Ministeries. Even the Provincial Services can stand some pruning easily. The Sub-Judges and the Deputy-Collectors ordinarily rise upto Rs. 800/ and in special circumstances even draw Rs. 1,200/ per month. Considering their qualifications and standard of living the salaries are unduly high. A maximum of Rs. 600 is ample for persons who do not possess foreign qualifications.

Such reduction cannot but have a salutary effect on the Imperial Services, and it is to be expected that they will accept a voluntary reduction. It goes without saying that the people drawing less than Rs. 150/ per month should be left untouched. The idea of steepening the Income Tax the payment to the Provinces as a contribution is very welcome. It can definitely be anticipated that by these steps the finances Bombay will be benefited to the extent of half a crore of rupees.—Yours, etc.,

A. N. DIKSHIT.

Baroda.

"Discrimination In Colleges

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am surprised to read your Baroda Correspondent's report under the caption of "Discrimination in Colleges" in to-day's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle." The plea, no doubt, is highly commendable and steps should be taken to have this grievance redressed at an early date. Discriminatory rules in the form of preferences regarding recruitment to various services should also be abolished. But, sir, is it not desirable that Indian States should take the initiative in the said matter? Students hailing from British India often confront with the same difficulties when they have to receive education at state-owned schools and colleges. Students, hailing from a particular State are given preferential treatment regarding admission to College, Hostels, award of scholarships, etc., if that State owns a college or a school. There are many States, which when confronted with the question of recruitment to services, give first preference to their State subjects. Should steps be not taken then for this discontinuation?—Yours, etc.

KANTILAL D. KORA.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Not So Fine

K. V. SANE protests against the fines which are understood to have been levied by the Ratnagiri School Board upon certain senior head masters for unsatisfactory results at the vernacular final examination. The correspondent considers this treatment very unfair and adds "I wonder what moral influence such teachers will be able to exercise on their pupils."

Orissa Relief Committee

KUMARANDA appeals to the Congress leaders in Bombay to start immediately a relief committee to help the victims of the recent heavy floods in Orissa.

M. B. B. S. Exam.

K. S. MAVIN KURVE, referring to the letter of Mr. Raghubir Singh justifies the present system of the Final M.B.B.S. examination, as it ensures that our 'Varsity turns out competent medicos who are able to recapitulate in their final test all what they have learnt in the lower stages."

Insurance Indianization

T. U. R. appeals to the Indian insurance companies to Indianize their staff entirely and to reduce the high salaries of the men at the top.

Dadar Grievance

LADISLAUS D'CRUZ requests the B.B. & C.I. Railway authorities to stop all the fast local trains in both the directions at Dadar, as the present arrangements entail a good deal of inconvenience to the passengers.

Ban On Beggars

M. D. PAVATE proposes that a ban should be placed on begging and observes that a bill must be passed by the Congress Ministry making both almsgiving and begging be made penal offences."

Secondary School Teachers

TRUTH suggests that the Secondary school masters should form an association and conduct agitation for fixing a definite and decent scale of salaries for themselves.

A Sind Request

R. S. RAJPAL requests the Hon. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal to visit Sind and thus implement the promise he gave in his last election tour that he would help the Sindis in their industrial advancement.

Interim Arrangement About Karnataka Unification

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—A suggestion has been made to me from authoritative and influential quarters that we should, as an interim arrangement, try for and secure in the first instance, the bringing together of Karnataka Districts in Bombay and Madras, as also Coorg under a separate Division styled the Karnatak division, in the Bombay Presidency The Bombay Presidency comprises the largest Kannada area and hence this suggestion. It is pointed out that such an arrangement may easily commend itself to the present Congress ministries in Bombay and Madras and can materialize without much effort. Thereby, it is stated, we may form a strong group in Bombay, and shall be in a better position to consolidate all our forces and agitate for an independent province of our own.

Before the league pronounces its opinion thereupon, it deems it advisable to call for the considered views of Kannadigas in Coorg and in the Presidency of Madras, because they would be the persons likely to be most affected thereby. I shall therefore, feel obliged if the leading persons, parties and organizations in the said areas, as also in other parts of Karnataka, favour me with their views at an early date. The pros and cons of this suggestion may also be discussed through the press.—Yours, etc.

B. N. DATAR,
Chairman, Karnataka Unification League.

Belgaum, August 9.

A Mahim Grievance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—Some time back the Municipal Commissioner had asked the Corporation to sanction a grant of Rs. 170,000 for the removal of the sweepers' quarters, stables, and municipal office to Kasarwadi near the Woollen Mills Dadar. I understand that the Corporation has sanctioned Rs. 70,000 as initial expenses in April last towards this project. I am at a loss to understand why these sheds have not yet been removed to Kasarwadi. Why has the City Engineer and the Health Officer failed to move in this matter when the residents of the locality have been actively agitating for their removal?—Yours etc.,

A. MAHIMITE.

Mahim.

Sir Abdullah Haroon's Criticism Of Congress Policy

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I really felt very much when I read the statement issued by Sir Abdulla Haroon, criticising the Congress policy for accepting some of the Muslim League members of the Provincial Legislative Assemblies in the Congress fold after signing the Congress pledge. In the first place the statement is conspicuous by the absence of any reasonable argument for the apprehensions of the minorities. He says that every Indian was jubilant when the Congress Working Committee decided in favour of office acceptance. Why was every Indian so jubilant? The only answer is that every Indian thinks that the Congress will try its utmost for the good of the country by accepting offices. Every Musalman is first an Indian and then a Musalman. What is the cause of the misapprehensions of Sir Abdullah Haroon if some Muslim members extend their co-operation by joining the Congress? Those who joined the Congress party will also work for the public good and as such "every Indian" should be more jubilant. Instead of this, why should one's apprehensions be strengthened?

Next he refers to the principles professed by the Congress leaders. The principle of the Congress, as far as I know, is that every Indian who has a desire for the independence of India has a right to become a Congressman and the Congress accepts him. The Congress does not make any discrimination between a Muslim, a Parsi, a Christian and a Hindu And the Congress will not refuse a person because he originally belonged to the Muslim League or any other league. In fact, the Congress wants every Indian to become a Congressman If tomorrow Sir Abdullah Haroon himself wishes to become Congressman and wishes to work for the good of the country, he can do so without any hindrance. Congress is nobody's individual property but it represents the whole of India and includes each and every community in India.

Though no Muslim has been taken up in the Cabinet of Orissa, the Muslim interests will be fully protected. That is the declared policy of the Congress. Those Muslim League members who have joined the Congress ministerial cabinets have done so to work for the Muslims and others alike and not to do anything detrimental to the interests of the country.—Yours, etc

AN INDIAN.

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EVE JOINS FIGHT FOR LABOUR'S RIGHTS

More Women Join Trade Union Movement During Past Year

SIMLA, Aug. 11.

A note on the working of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, during the year 1935-36, has just been published by Government of India, Labour and Industries Department. It contains statistics only of registered Trade Unions, with details of the membership, accounts and classification by industries of the 205 out of 236 which submitted returns.

The number registered rose by 23 and is now twice what it was five years ago. While no province showed a decrease in numbers, the year saw an addition of 13 on last year's 56 in Bengal, and of 3 on last year's 5 in Burma. The recorded membership however dropped by about 6 per cent. In Bengal, stricter collection of subscriptions and the removal of defaulters, and in the Punjab and in Bombay a falling off in the membership of the railways' and other transport services' unions more than counter-balanced increases in membership elsewhere. A remarkable advance was made in the enrolment of women members, who this year formed 2.7 per cent. of the total recorded membership.

The Note goes on to discuss the accounts of unions as a whole and individually. It says:—

"As in the previous year the disparity between the actual income from subscriptions and that which would have accrued on the basis of the prescribed membership rates was very marked in some cases. In the Punjab, the income from membership fees, etc. of the North-Western Railway Industrial Workers' Union, Lahore, with 23,852 members, was only Rs. 373 and the income derived from 35,227 members of the North-Western Railway Union was Rs. 5,874. In Bombay, the figures of 'unpaid subscriptions due' to the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag), Bombay and the National Seamen's Union of India, Bombay, are particularly striking. The total assets of the former union were almost equal to the unpaid subscriptions due, while out of Rs. 1.05 lakhs which represented the assets of the latter union Rs. 1.03 lakhs were stated to be unpaid subscriptions".—United Press.

ANDHAKSHI ASHRAM

Home For Needy Blind Women Of Bombay And Presidency

The Secretary of the Committee of the above Home writes:—In consideration of the fact that there are a great number of blind women begging in the streets of Bombay to-day an urgent need is felt for starting a Home for the Street and Needy Blind Women of Bombay and the Presidency. The object of the Home is to feed, clothe, house and teach such industries as would enable them ultimately to become happy, contented and useful citizens, instead of being the dejected, miserable and helpless individuals they are to-day. The industries taught will be needle work, cookery, gardening, music, basket making, carpet work and training for domestic service, massage, etc., etc. The Government have very kindly given a plot of land at Andheri free of charge to build the Home. For sometime now efforts are being made to collect sufficient funds to found such a Home and now we are happy to announce that it is soon to see light and the foundation-stone will soon be laid.

The funds collected are the result of donations, fetes, balls, cabarets, and Blind Days, amounting to Rs. 1,24,000. It is to be hoped that the Home will be a great success and that the public of Bombay, who have so generously given in the past, will continue to do so in the future. Those desiring to be Patrons will please send in Rs. 500, Life Members Rs. 100 and Ordinary Members Rs. 5 to the Jt. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Bapsey A. Sabavala, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay. Monthly and yearly donations will be very welcome.

The Committee of the Andhakshi Ashram consists of:—President:—Mrs. C. P. Blackwell. Vice-President:—Dewan Bahadur Krishnalal Javeri. Treasurer—Mrs. Dinbai P. Kanga. Secretaries—Mrs. A. P. Sabavala, Dr. Miss Jerbanoo Mistri. Members—Miss B. A. Engineer, Miss Dhun Desai. Dr. Sir J. N. Duggan, Kt., Prof. V. G. Rao, Lady Duggan, Mr. P. M. Kanga, Sir S. B. Billimoria, Kt., Mrs. Homai Chichgar, Mrs. Maclean, and Miss Baptista

SUGAR INDUSTRY IN THE DECCAN

Prof. Kale On Its Assured Future

(From A Correspondent)
SANGLI, (By Mail)

Prof. V. G. Kale, ex-Member of the Indian Tariff Board and President of the Maharashtra Sugar Syndicate, speaking to the Economics Association of the Willingdon College, Sangli, on Thursday last put in a strong plea for the development of the Sugar industry in the Deccan. As against the special advantage of a natural water supply enjoyed by sugarcane cultivation in the North, Prof. Kale felt that, the suitability of the soil, the nearness to the market, the direct cultivation of cane, and its proximity to the factory were important assets of the Deccan. The quality of Deccan has been recently improved and yield per acre has been raised to 60 tons of cane and 6 tons of sugar.

Prof. Kale had no doubt that at any rate for the local market, which might yet absorb, double the present production in the Deccan, the sugar industry had assured prospects. The skilled and unskilled labour, the capital, the enterprise, the consumer and the state all stood to gain by such a development. The people and the Government of Bombay must see that their rising industry is not victimised by interests in other parts of the country.

Mr. J. B. Sawant, retiring general secretary of the Maratha Association, who was presented with an address and a purse by the Association in appreciation of his services.

AUTONOMY COSTS BENGAL 20 LAKHS

CALCUTTA, August 13.

Replying to a question in the Bengal Assembly to-day the Hon. Mr. N. R. Sarkar, Finance Minister, stated that the additional expenditure in this province involved under different accounts, as the direct result of the introduction of reformed constitution, would amount to Rs. 20,27,814 including Rs. 19.11,238 recurring.—United Press.

Protest Against Non-Recognition Of Andhra Medical Degrees

VIZAGAPATAM, Aug. 10.

Consequent on the refusal of the Indian Medical Council to recognise the Medical degrees of the Andhra University, great concern is being felt by the public of Vizagapatam about the future of the Medical College and King George Hospital.

A public meeting was held in the local Town Hall, which adopted a resolution calling upon all the legislators of Andhra to realise the full significance and gravity of the situation arising out of the non-recognition of the medical degrees due to delay in granting funds to carry out the improvements and requested them to carry on continuous agitation.—United Press.

States Subjects Under Crown Service

Startling Reminder To Get Declaration Of Eligibility

SIMLA, Aug. 12.

A large number of States subjects employed under the Crown in British India have received a startling reminder regarding the provision of the Government of India Act which is intimately concerned with their future. Their attention has been drawn to the need for speedy action under Section 262 of the Act to obtain the prescribed declaration of eligibility for continuing in service in British India. Without such a declaration being made within the stipulated period, their eligibility will, under this Section, cease. The relevant portion of the Section lays down that no person who is not a British subject shall be eligible to hold any office under the Crown in India unless the Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General or the Governor declares that the Ruler or any subject of a specified Indian State which is not a Federated State or any native of the specified tribal area or territory adjacent to India shall be eligible to hold any such office, being an office specified in the declaration. The time limit within which the declaration of eligibility is required to be made is given in paragraph fifteen of the Commencement and Transitory provisions of the Order 1936 which says: "For a period of twelve months from the date of the commencement of Part Three of the New Act a person who, immediately before the said date, was holding office under the Crown in India shall not be disqualified from continuing to hold that office by reason of the fact that he is not a British subject and that no declaration entitling him to hold office has been made under Section 262 of the New Act."

The time limit is thus due to expire on 31st March 1938. This, no doubt, leaves nearly eight months within which to make the required declaration, but the fact that four months have already slipped by without advantage being taken of the provision to any large extent has caused concern in interetsed quarters who feel that not many have given adequate attention to this important part of the Act. Urgent reminders to take action betimes are, therefore, being sent round by friends. Of the persons affected in the Central Secretariat "chaprasis" who nearly all come from Indian States form the bulk.—A P.

CONGRESS WORK IN KOLABA DISTRICT

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALIBAUGH, August 11.

A meeting of the Kolaba District Congress Committee was held on Sunday at Nagothna at the house of Mr. S. V. Tilak. The meeting of the Reception Committee of the Political Conference held at Chaul in May was also held and the accounts were settled.

The Committee passed a resolution congratulating the Congress Ministers on taking office. Propagandists were appointed to enlist members and to work among the peasantry for formulating their various grievances.

Mr. S. V. Tilak, who is a graduate in agriculture of the Bombay University has issued an appeal to fellow landholders to explain to their tenant-cultivators the various forest concessions. He says that some forest concessions are not availed of by the agriculturists, because they do not know of them and even forest guards are not aware of them.

to strengthen public opinion in Ceylon regarding the Palestine question in co-operation with the deputation that waited on H. E. the Governor of Ceylon under the leadership of Mr. H. M. Macan Markar last year and give every possible support to co-religionists in retaining possession of the Holy Land which can only be guaranteed by following the suggestion of Prince Mohammed Ali Pasha of Egypt.

Another Sub-Committee was appointed to watch Indians' interests in Ceylon in co-operation with the other sections of Indians residing in the Island and strive for an equitable settlement of the communal problems on national lines.

It was decided to hold the annual general meeting sometime in October and the Sub-Committee was authorized to take necessary steps in the matter.

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Home and Legal Affairs will proceed to Sholapur on Saturday and return to Poona on Sunday.

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Beware Of 'Death Trap' Spread By League

COMMON PROBLEMS FACE HINDUS AND MUSLIMS

Berar Leader Smashes Plea For Isolation

(From A Correspondent)

YEOTMAL (By Mail)

Under the auspices of the District Association, Yeotmal, Mr. S. K. Kazi, Advocate, delivered an instructive and interesting lecture on the subject "Congress and Muslims." It was a good oration and the speaker most logically convinced the audience that the Muslims cannot but join the Congress. Mr. Aney presided. There was a fairly good gathering and the audience included Muslims from the rural area. The occasion was the inauguration of the Congress drive in the direction of Muslim mass contact movement in Yeotmal and Berar. The speaker traced the historical events.

After the downfall of the Mogul Empire the Muslims seriously began to think politically and Tippu Sultan played a prominent part in those days. The revolt of 1857 was in fact an attempt to get rid of foreign domination which the Hindus as well as the Muslims resented.

CONGRESS TAKES IT UP

Mahatma Gandhi made a very successful attempt in drawing the Muslims within the Congress fold. The Non-co-operation and the Khilafat movement went hand in hand. The British Government was concerned at this unforeseen unity of interest The Muslims along with the Hindus sacrificed in their thousands in the cause of Khilafat and National Independence. But for the Congress agitation the purely Muslim movement of Khilafat would have been a far distant cry in the wilderness. The speaker asked if it was not a unique assistance rendered by the Congress in the Muslim cause.

CHANGE IN CONGRESS

There were revolutionary changes in the Congress movement and the Agrarian movement in U. P. and Gujarat and the other parts of India brought to the forefront the economic nature of the National struggle thanks to Pandit Jawaharlal and his young band of co-workers who were mainly responsible in this re-orientation of the Congress ideology. The call of Independence did not mean merely self-rule, but it combined the Congress demand of Constituent Assembly to fashion and determine the form of National Government. The Congress programme was elaborated and no minority or religious group could find fault with it.

While this radical Congress group was busy with economic struggle, the Round Table Conference was held and the Communal award was given.

COMMUNAL AWARD

Did not Congress pass a resolution neither accepting nor rejecting the communal award? Does it not amount to compromising its position for the sake of Muslims? It went even a step further. The opposition of leaders like Bapuji Aney and Pandit Malaviya who had given their life service in the cause of Congress, was of no avail. Ideologically there was very little difference between these leaders and rest of the Congress wing. Both stood for joint-electorate, but the Congress did not want to shake off its moral responsibility by merely rejecting the communal award till it could replace it by an agreed solution. It was this attitude which explains why the Congress Members in the Assembly retained the communal award while they rejected the entire New Constitution.

JINNAH AND HIS LEAGUE

Mr. Jinnah at the outset made a bid for the leadership of the Muslims of India. A party called Muslim League was started by him solely for parliamentary activities. There was a paper constitution with its chief object to retain the communal award and the separate entity of the Muslims. The electorate was totally ignorant of this paper organisation. Such an organisation was without any sanction of the electorate was found to be unworkable. The Muslim League was thrown overboard and the Praja-Party came into power in Bengal. The Muslim League failed in almost all the provinces with a Muslim majority, i.e., Sind, Punjab, North-West Frontier and Bengal. The Muslim League ticket was not coveted in other provinces and mostly it was individual effort and credit that won the election. Mr. Jinnah, resourceful as he always is found a new remedy to set up his fast crumbling League. He showed his willingness to open out the portals of the Muslim League to the winning candidates. The speaker humorously called him an unconstitutional constitutionist who was too eager to baptize any and every successful candidate irrespective of his political credentials.

"PSYCHO-NEUROTICS"

The Muslim League is a parlour parliamentary body of psycho-neurotics. It has not the least contact with the Muslim masses. In the absence of any political and economic programme it offered no effective slogans in the Election, yet the only slogans that were often heard of were "Islam in danger," "Solidarity of Islam." We have been told that the Muslim League is not a religious body, that it is a purely political organisation claiming to protect the special Muslim interest. Yet the very separate existence of such a body cannot be justified except on the grounds of a religio-social and cultural differences. It pre-supposes the existance of social and cultural conflict, political and economic clash of interests in the Hindu and Muslim societies.

THEIR UTTER IGNORANCE

This betrays the utter ignorance of the existing conditions of the Muslim masses. Do not Mr. Jinnah and the Muslim League realise that the political and the economic interests of the Hindus and Muslims ought to be one and the same. Islam which is one of the greatest democratic religions of the world, does not know slavery. We are born to support the Congress objective of independence and democracy.

ECONOMIC PROGRAMME

Socially and economically the Muslims are even worse than Hindus. Will not the Congress economic measures help both the communities equally? The radical changes contemplated by the Congress in the sphere of agricultural indebtedness, uneconomic holdings proportionate reduction of land revenue, education, labour and industry and the like—are they meant for Hindus alone? I make bold to say that the impoverished Muslim masses will have a proportionately greater advantage. The Congress has given ample proof of giving complete protection to minorities.

JINNAH-RAJEN BABU FORMULA

Very recently the Press came out with a report that the Congress is prepared to agree to the terms proposed by Mr. Jinnah in 1935. Babu Rajendra Prasad has given the assurance on behalf of the Congress. The U. P. Muslims are insisting to close the communal problem once for all. Mr. Jinnah knows that the Congress is in a position to deliver the goods. Why not agree and join the Congress? Mr. Jinnah cannot rise to the occasion. He insists on retaining his party in spite of the larger Muslim interests. Is it not another proof of earnestness on the part of the Congress to meet all the legitimate demands of the Muslims?

The Congress does not merely seek to fight for a few posts in the Administrative services for the upper middle classes. It has touched the vital interests of the masses. He asked the audience if there was not a community of interest between the Hindus and the Muslims. Their trades and occupations, their agriculture and industry, their daily routine in life—all are interwoven with the Hindus. Can they isolate politically and economically from the Hindus to their advantage?"

"He made an impassioned appeal for joint electorate and demonstrated that it was not only a politically sound system for the whole of India, but was of distinct advantage in the Muslim minority provinces. Without it the Muslims would be socially and economically backward.

"A mere sentiment of a communal feeling cannot overcome the diversity of interests existing within every society."

THE BREAD PROBLEM

"When the Congress President pointed out that the real question is one of hunger and poverty of the masses it is an economic question. It is a question of "dal-bhat" and that the communal question is of secondary importance. Mr. Jinnah is said to have uttered that it is putting the cart before the horse." The speaker asked the audience to judge for themselves the attitude of the Muslim League towards the bread problem. Can sentiment alone over-ride the reality of life? The Muslim League is growing conscious of the correct line of the Congress approach. The fact is that the Muslim League has out-lived its purpose. It cannot bring within its fold the diverse interests because they are Muslims. There are progressive parties as well as reactionaries among Muslims. Can Mr. Jinnah bring all the elements under his banner because both the elements happened to be Muslims?

The speaker cautioned the Muslims to be aware of the isolation which the Muslim League was attempting. This political and economic isolation from the rest of the Indian society would be the death trap of the Muslims.

He exhorted the audience to join the Congress in their thousands as it was the only political body which had a correct approach to all their problems, including the minority problem. He urged them to cast off their suspicion, their much exploited sentiment and work with the Congress to attain their independence. That was the only solution which would raise the Muslims to their full status.

Ban On "Malapalle" Lifted

MADRAS, Aug. 12.

The notification of the Government of Madras, dated 3rd July, 1936 declaring to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies of the book in Telugu entitled "Malapalle" (revised edition), wrtiten by Mr. Unnava Lakshminarayana of Guntur and published by Andhra-grandhamala, Madras, and all other documents containing copies, reprints or translations of or extracts from the said book, has been cancelled.—United Press.

Expose Irreconcilable Nature Of New Constitution

SOCIALIST PARTY ON TASKS OF CONGRESS MINISTRIES

PATNA, August 9.

The following is the full text of resolutions passed by the Executive Committee of the All-India Congress Socialist Party at its session held here on August 7, 8 and 9:—

"This Committee records its deep concern for the brave sons of the country who are on hunger strike in the Devil's Isle of the Andamans. In expressing its solidarity with the action of the Andaman prisoners and their demand for repatriation, this Committee demands their immediate release and the final closing down of the Andaman jails. The Committee condemns the unconcern with which the Government of India and the Bengal Government have regarded their hunger strike. Further the Committee demands of the Congress Ministries in those provinces whose political prisoners are in the Andamans to repatriate these immediately and effect their release."

CAWNPORE STRIKE

"This meeting of the Executive Committee of the All-India Congress Socialist Party expresses its fullest sympathy and feelings of solidarity with the workers of Cawnpore now on a strike. It condemns in the most emphatic manner the action of the Magistrate in promulgating Section 144, Cr. P. C. at Cawnpore and prohibiting all meetings and demonstrations of the workers on strike. It further protests against the arrest of Comrade Yusuf, General Secretary of the Mazdoor Sabha and eight workers. Taking note of the obstacles placed in the way of the Congress Ministry by the Civil Service and Police of the Imperialist State, this Committee feels that the U. P. Congress Ministry ought not to have permitted the use of Section 144, lathi charges and shooting of strikers and the imprisonment of their leaders. Further, this Committee requests the U. P. Ministry to revoke immediately the repressive orders now prevailing in Cawnpore and effect the release of imprisoned Labour workers. This committee also demands that the police officers responsible for the lathi charge on and shooting of workers to be suspended and an enquiry be conducted into their conduct.

The Committee desires the Congress Cabinets to put into action the basic programme of the Congress as explained in the Congress Election Manifesto, in the Karachi Declaration of Fundamental Rights and in the Wardha Resolution, namely the right of the workers to a living wage and the right of free speech and association and the right to strike.

"Finally this meeting calls upon all liberty-loving people in this country, and Congressmen and Socialists in particular, to support the struggle of the Cawnpore workers as it is a part of our general struggle against hunger, poverty and imperialist slavery, to develop mass sanctions behind the Congress in office and thus to link up our struggle outside the Legislature with the efforts of the Congress Ministries for the immediate fulfilment of the minimum demands which have already been accepted by the I. N. C. The Committee supports the general demands of the Cawnpore workers as formulated by the Mazdoor Sabha."

KING'S VISIT

"In view of disquieting rumours about the plan of the British Government both in India and in England to arrange the visit of the English King to this country early next year, this Committee wishes to reiterate the national position as accepted by the Faizpur Congress of absolute abstention from this visit and all ceremonies and functions connected with it. This Committee, therefore, is of opinion that Congressmen must from now agitate against the visit, and should this still materialize, prepare themselves to meet it with national action."

FEDERATION

"Whereas the Federal part of the Government of India Act is its most reactionary feature inasmuch as it hands over the destinies of the Indian people into the hands of the most despotic and oppressive elements in Indian society, namely, the Indian Princes and whereas the Indian people through the Indian National Congress and other mass organizations in the country, have declared repeatedly that they would resist the inauguration of the Federation at all costs, this Committee is strongly of the opinion that the most urgent task before the Congress Congress and other anti-Imperialist organisations to-day is to prepare from now an irresistible mass agitation against the Federation so that Imperialism must not dare to foist the Federal scheme on the country. The Committee further feels that in the provinces where the Congress holds a majority, the Provincial Assemblies should forthwith refuse by resolution, dissociate themselves from and should the Viceroy through his Governors use constitutional makeshifts to send their nominee as elected delegates to the Federal Assembly, and thereby bring into existence the Federal Government, they should answer that challenge by asking Ministers to resign their office and launching a mass movement against that fresh imperialist aggression.

CONGRESS MINISTRIES.

"With the formation of the Congress Cabinets in certain provinces the Congress and the country face a new situation to which they have to adjust their attitude. As is well-known the Congress Socialist Party has for the past two years opposed the idea of accepting Ministerial offices and responsibility under this Constitution which has been forced on India against its will. It is in pursuance of that policy that the Party's members in the Congress Working Committee opposed the decision that has been taken by it, but the majority of the Working Committee felt otherwise. In conformity with the Party's strength of feeling on this question certain members of the Party declined the invitation to join the Ministries.

Now, however, that the Congress has launched on this experiment, it has become the duty of all Congressmen to join together in making the fullest use of the opportunities afforded by the formation of Congress Cabinets for the intensification of the National struggle and for raising it to higher levels. Those opportunities lie both in securing such immediate relief for the peasantry, workers and other sections of the people as can be got by legislative and administrative action, in exposing the irreconcilable conflict between the demand of the masses of our people and the British and Indian vested interests behind this Imperialist Constitution.

The new situation also affords increased opportunities for widening the basis of the Congress and also for building up such organisations as Peasant Unions and Trade Unions. It is only through such organisation and the direct participation of the masses in this conflict that this Constitution can be combated and ended.

The Committee notes at the same time the dangers implicit in the present situation. They lie mostly in the development of a mentality already manifest in the statements of certain Congress Ministers and leaders.

That mentality is one of allowing the contradiction between the British Government and the Congress, even in those provinces where Congress Cabinets exist at the moment, to be blurred, fostering the illusion that Swaraj can be won without further mass struggles; and desiring the Congress Cabinets to be left alone without criticism and mass pressure so as to prevent the radical forms from increasing their influence over the national movement.

It is the specific duty of the Congress Socialist Party to combat the growth of such a mentality and to focuss public attention on the real issue. The part the Provincial and Local Congress Committees can play in this connection is of the most vital importance. Not only should these Committees be increasingly active in popularising the programme of the Congress, but they should also bring pressure to bear on the Cabinets to implement, the Election Manifesto of the Congress by mobilising public opinion behind it. The local Congress Committee should act as centres of supervision of the local police and other machinery of the Government as also those of struggle against the various civic and economic disabilities from which the masses suffer.

The Committee stresses that now, as before, the immediate objective of the freedom movement is the creation of a situation out of which a Constituent Assembly can arise which would frame a Constitution for the Free Indian State. For the achievement of this objective our struggle for the destruction of the present Constitution continues; with the acceptance of offices, this struggle no doubt goes on a new place and its gathering strength must in no manner be hindered but continuously be developed.—A. P.

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GOLD AND SILVER QUIET

Weekly Market Reviews

Bombay, August 13.

MONEY

Money was a little better in demand this week, day-to-day loans being quoted at 3/4 per cent. Towards the close, however, there were lenders at 1/2 per cent. with few borrowers. The demand came largely from Calcutta in connection with jute exports. Tenders to Government for three months' Treasury Bills amounted to Rs. 246 lakhs, of which only Rs. 1 crore were accepted at an average rate of Re. 0-9-0 per cent., i.e., one anna under last week's. Maturities amounted to Rs. 1 crore. Fixed deposit rates were unchanged with few borrowers for under 12 months.

GILT-EDGED

The strength manifest in the gilt-edged market last week continued during the period under report and prices hardened all-round. There was a good demand for long-term loans for investment, but the offerings were limited. 3 1/2 per cent. India Sterling Stock advanced from £91-3/4 to £92-1/4, while the price in the local market of 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper shot up to Rs. 98-7. Towards the close, however, the price reacted slightly, closing at Rs. 97-15. 2-3/4 per cent. 1948-52 loan closed at Rs. 100-14, 3 per cent. 1941 loan at Rs. 104-8 and 3 per cent. 1951-54 loan at Rs. 102-4. 4 per cent. 1960-70 loan improved to Rs. 113-4, while 5 per cent. 1945-55 loan advanced from Rs. 120-3 to Rs. 120-13. 3-1/2 per cent. 1947-50 loan was quoted at Rs. 107-3, 4 per cent. 1943 bonds at Rs. 108-10, 4-1/2 per cent. 1955-60 loan at Rs. 118-8 and 5 per cent. 1939-44 loan at Rs. 105-14. 5 per cent. 1940-43 loan changed hands at Rs. 108-9 and 5-1/2 per cent. 1938-40 loan at Rs. 104-5.

EXCHANGE

Sterling exchange was steadier during the week with sellers of spot T.T. quoting 1s. 6-7/64 and buyers 1s. 6-9/64d. The appearance of jute mills in Calcutta and moderate fresh business for export of gold accounted for £230,000 being tendered to Government at 1s. 6-1/8d. which were accepted in full.

In the foreign exchange market in London, the dollar depreciated in terms of sterling during the early part of the week, the quotation touching 499.25 cents, but towards the close, the dollar recovered to almost the opening level, namely 498.42 cents. The premium on forward dollars narrowed consistently from the opening level of dollars 1.53 to dollars 1.46 at the close. There was no appreciable change in the quotation for francs, while the discount on three months' forward francs narrowed further to frs. 2.710 at the close. The belga oscillated between 29.63 and 29.58-3/4 and the guilder between 9.04-3/4 and 9.03-5/16, while the Italian lira, after opening at 94.65, touched 94.85 in mid-week, but closed at 94.72.

GOLD

The local gold market was a little quieter at the opening in consonance with the sterling/dollar cross rate. The price of ready gold declined by one anna to Rs. 34-7-6, but during the latter part of the week, however, the price recovered again to the opening level following an improvement in the dollar. There was good demand for both spot and forward gold from the local banks for export and moderate turnover particularly for forward deliveries was reported. Ready, however, was not freely available owing to paucity of supplies. In London, the price of gold after declining from 139s. 8d. to 139s. 4d. early in the week, advanced and closed at 139s. 6d. Stocks on hand aggregate about 50,000 tolas, while the daily arrivals average about 12,000 tolas. The offtake averages about 1,000 tolas a day. The price of spot sovereigns, after ranging between Rs. 22-1-0 and Rs. 21-15-6, closed at Rs. 22-10. Last week's shipments per s.s. 'Ranchi' to London and per 'President Adamsi' to New York were valued at Rs. 33,30 lakhs and Rs. 11.16 lakhs respectively. The highest and lowest rates in the local market were: Rs. 34-8-9 and Rs. 34-7-3 for ready, Rs. 34-8-6 and Rs. 34-7-0 for September settlement and Rs. 34-7-6 and Rs. 34-6-3 for October settlement. Total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 1,06,741 in bar and coin.

SILVER

The silver market was inclined to be easier following advices from outside markets and lack of demand locally. The speculators evinced little interest and the turnover in the market was negligible. The price of spot silver, after opening at Rs. 51-14-6, declined to Rs. 51-9-6 but closed at Rs. 51-10-6. In London, the price of spot silver moved between 20d. and 19-7/8d. and the quotation for two months' forward between 20-1/16d. and 19-15/16d. Stocks in the local market are estimated at about 22,500 bars, while the offtake averages about 45 bars a day. Imports during the week amounted to Rs. 2,075 in coin. Silver worth £67,500 is 'en route' to Bombay. The highest and lowest rates in the local market were: Rs. 51-14-6 and Rs. 51-9-6 for spot, Rs. 51-15-0 and Rs. 51-10-0 for September settlement and Rs. 52-1-0 and Rs. 51-12-0 for October settlement. There were no movements in the Shanghai dollar and the Yen, the rates remaining unchanged at the previous levels.

SHARES

In the absence of fresh buying, the speculative section of the stock market developed a weak tone and prices dropped all-round. The cash section was, however, well-maintained and prices in most cases were higher than last week's. The cotton mill section and the Steel shares both suffered heavy price losses; Tata Defds. dropped from the opening level of Rs. 1,660 to Rs. 1,542-8, while Ordys. lost about 20 points to Rs. 368. Among cotton mills, Bombay Dyeings declined from Rs. 978-12 to Rs. 937-8, Centuries from Rs. 237-8 to Rs. 222-8 and Kohinoors from Rs. 351-4 to Rs. 337-8. Hydro-Electrics, on the other hand, were steady in sympathy with the gilt-edged and cheap money. Tata Powers closed at Rs. 1,458-12 and Andhra Valleys at Rs. 1,737-8. Among Banks, Bank of Indias were in fair demand at Rs. 144, while Central Banks were maintained at Rs. 33-4; Reserve Banks improved from Rs. 128-4 to Rs. 129. In the miscellaneous section, Belapurs advanced further to Rs. 181-4, but declined and closed at Rs. 176-14. Scindia Steams came in for good buying, the price advancing from Rs. 29-10 to Rs. 30-6, but in sympathy with the general trend of the market, the price closed a shade easier at Rs. 29-6. Bombay-Burmas (old) were dealt in at Rs. 727-8, while Associated Cements changed hands at Rs. 159-12.

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RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Consolidated statement of the position of the Banks scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India Act, as at the close of business on Friday, the 6th August 1937.

1. Demand Liabilities—	
(a) In India	126,89,90,000
(b) In Burma	5,78,36,000
2. Time Liabilities—	
(a) In India	104,99,83,000
(b) In Burma	5,23,28,000
3. Cash—	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes—	
(a) In India	5,08,15,000
(b) In Burma	3,12,000
(ii) Burma Notes—	
(a) In India	10,000
(b) In Burma	14,34,000
(iii) Rupee Coin—	
(a) In India	71,05,000
(b) In Burma	1,67,000
(iv) Subsidiary Coin	
(a) In India	25,82,000
(b) In Burma	87,000
4. Balances with Reserve Bank	33,96,45,000
5. Advances—	
(a) In India	104,76,39,000
(b) In Burma	5,36,71,000
6. Bills Discounted—	
(a) In India	5,06,91,000
(b) In Burma	19,39,000

Published under Section 43 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug 13

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices £
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy Stock	80 0 0
Atlas Elect and Genl Trust Ordinary	0 6 9
Bank of London and S America	6 5 0
B. B. and C. I. Railway Ord Stock	114 0 0
Borneo Ltd. Pref	1 3 6
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary Stock	85 15 0
Cawnpore Electric Sup Ord	2 7 0
Cellulose Acetate (Silk) Ord	0 13 9
Crosse and Blackwell New Ord	0 1 0
Delhi Electric Sup Ord	2 16 6
Foreign Rly Inv Trust 5 per cent Prf Stk	40 0 0
Genl and Coml Invest Trust Defd Stk	105 0 0
Eastern Bank Ltd	7 10 0
Indian Copper Corporation Ord	0 5 9
J. Lyons and Co 'A' Ord	5 19 0
C. and E. Morton 7 per cent Preference	0 9 0
United Serdang Rub Plantn Ordinary	0 4 9
Salt (Saltaires) Ord	0 7 6
Shahdara Saharanpur L Rly 4 1/2 per cent Deb	94 0 0
United Premier Oil and Cake Ordinary	0 10 0

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Aug 12

SAKELS—	
November	16.66—52
January	16.63—31
ASHMOUNI—	
August	13.25—24
October	12.26—31
December	12.27—32
GIZA—	
November	14.54—39
January	14.57—47

BEARISH FACTORS IN COTTON NOW DISCOUNTED

Purchases Advisable On Further Decline

Bombay, Aug. 12.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co., have received the following weekly report:—

The outstanding feature of the past week was the publication on Monday of the eagerly awaited Bureau Report on the American Cotton Corp. This Report gave the condition of the crop as 81.3 per cent, the estimated yield per acre as 223.3 lbs indicating a crop of 15,593,000 bales of 500 lbs gross. The total ginning up till the end of July were 143,000 bales. The above crop estimate was about one half million bales above the popular expectation and the New York market promptly dropped by two dollars per bale, and the Liverpool market nearly a farthing per lb. Since then the market has kept fairly steady. Since the beginning of this month the weather for the first time this season has not been quite so favourable. There have been unwanted rains in the Eastern Belt and lately high temperatures and droughty conditions have been developing in Texas and Oklahoma, which are causing shedding in these States. Fears of the introduction of another ten cent loan has brought out considerable short covering. Latest cables indicate that President Roosevelt is not in favour of a loan this year unless the American Senate will agree to pass his Bill for Agricultural Control. Another bearish factor was the publication a day or two ago of Garside's estimate of outside growths during the coming season of 19,500,000 bales. If the above two estimates were realised this would mean a world crop of 35,000,000 bales as compared with last season's consumption of slightly under 31,000,000 bales. Last year's crops totalled about 30 3/4 millions. The future course of prices is very uncertain. To begin with we consider it premature to assume that the world will produce 35 million bales of cotton during the coming season as this figure could be attained only if weather conditions were favourable. Secondly the price of cotton is now well below the average of last season and the lower price should stimulate consumption so that it is possible last year's large consumption might be exceeded, as in most parts of the world purchasing power is as good if not better than was the case a year ago. The present trouble in China might interfere with consumption in the Far East but equally it might reduce the yield of cotton in that country. We are inclined to the opinion that bearish factors must now be about discounted and would prefer purchases on any further decline.

INDIAN COTTON.

As usually happens in a declining market Bombay has not followed to the full extent. This is not surprising as the present statistical position of Indian cotton is anything but week and the outlook for our New Crop is below average. In the cotton growing areas in many districts there has been too much rain and not enough sunshine. A good break in the rains is now essential. Unfortunately the weather forecast is for average or more than average rainfall during the next two months.

Consequent on the declining market export demand has been poor, but there has been a moderate demand in the local spot market chiefly for all varieties of staple cotton the basis of which continues very firm. Port stocks continue to decline sharply and it now seems certain that at the end of the current month the carryover of Indian cotton in this country will be under the figure of last year.

BOMBAY YARN MARKET EASY

Business At Standstill

Bombay, Aug 11

The important event during the week has been the publication on Monday the 9th instant, the first American Government Cotton crop report which has turned out to be a distinctly bearish document and as a result there has been a decline of about Rs. 10 per candy in cotton prices. This has naturally adversely affected prices of all kinds of yarns and the undertone has remained distinctly easy. Buyers and sellers have been naturally considering very seriously the future course of the market and none of them is yet prepared to operate at the moment. Business in all kinds of yarns has therefore been practically at a standstill after the publication of Bureau Report inasmuch as everybody is seriously considering the effect of the Bureau report on the future level of prices. In the circumstances turnover during the week has been very restricted not only in the local market but also in all important consuming centres. It is believed however that the prices of yarns will have to decline still further before they become attractive and produce confidence amongst the buyers. At the present moment the tendency is very uncertain and no business of importance has been possible.

ENGLISH YARNS

There has been no appreciable decline in prices of Manchester yarns in spite of the very bearish Government Report and consequent heavy decline in cotton prices. On the other hand, Japanese and Shanghai yarns have been comparatively much lower and attract increased busniess from various buyers in this country.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS

A further decline in prices of all kinds of Japanese and Shanghai yarns has been in evidence especially during the latter part of the week as a result of heavy decline in cotton prices. Besides this, the decline is aggravated on account of the political tension between China and Japan and it is believed that if the situation continues to remain like this, a further decline in prices will be inevitable, owing to heavy falling off in demand from China for Japanese yarns. In the circumstances, prices in local market have declined further in almost all Japanese and Shanghai yarns to the extent of 1/4th anna per lb. In the case of Mercerised yarns, a further decline in prices has taken place especially during the latter part of the week and the future tendency is rather uncertain. Turnover during the week has been very restricted.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN

There has been no change in prices of Italian yarns during the week and turnover has been rather negligible. In the case of Japanese yarns prices have remained rather steady. A good deal of turnover has taken place in Japanese Artificial Silk yarn on account of their comparatively much lower prices and also due to improvement in demand from various mills in India. It is believed that any further decline in prices of Japanese rayan yarns will inspire further confidence in almost all important consuming centres of India and will result into considerable improvement in demand in this class of yarns. Enquiries have distinctly increased but buyers have been hesitating to make purchases in bulk owing to fear of further decline as a result of political uncertainty. The future tendency is yet uncertain.

INDIAN YARNS

No business of importance has been possible in this class of yarns so far. Monsoon has continued to remain favourable and it is expected after some further decline in prices, confidence will be restored and improvement in demand will be in evidence.

Cotton Prices To Reach 9 Cent. Level

PRODUCTION 2 MILLIONS MORE THAN CONSUMPTION

Local Sentiment More Two-Sided

Bombay, Aug. 11.

The reaction from 10 1/2 to 11 cents was indeed short-lived! After the technical weakening of the position by wholesale pre-Bureau short covering, the Official Estimate caught the market in a vulnerable position, the partial recovery has been more than wiped out and values are now well below the 10 1/2 cent level, state Messrs Langley and Co.

In estimating the crop on August 1st at 15,593,000 bales with a condition of 81.3 per cent and a yield per acre of 223.3 lbs., cotton history was made—no such yield ever having been recorded before.

The following details of the Report are of interest:—

	1936.	1937.	Increase.
Eastern Belt:—	3,117,000	4,246,000	+1,129,000
Central Belt:—	4,344,000	5,143,000	+ 799,000
Western Belt:—	4,315,000	5,205,000	+ 890,000
Californians & miscellaneous:—	699,000	983,000	+ 284,000
	12,481,000	15,593,000	+3,112,000

The yields per acre estimated for the Eastern Belt are somewhat higher than last season's final yields, the Central Belt's definitely lower and the Western Belt's appreciably higher. It would appear therefore that while deterioration may reduce the Western Belt's final outturn, any such reduction may quite easily be offset by an improvement in the Central Belt where our private advices point to a crop larger than that of the Official Report.

BIG OUTTURN.

At any rate it now seems reasonably safe to assume that the outturn will not fall below 15 1/4 millions unless the growing conditions henceforward give more than normal deterioration.

What then would be a reasonable price level for such a crop?

In considering this all-important question, it must be borne in mind that for four years the consumption of American cotton has been in excess of the crops grown and that in consequence the reserve in the form of carryover has been reduced. In spite of this, and despite continued price control through Government loans the average price of New York futures has been between 12 and 12 1/2 cents over most of this time.

REVERSAL OF POSITION

To-day the market is faced with a reversal of this position in that it is probable that the crop will be not less than 1 1/2 million bales in excess of the likely consumption and possibly 2 millions while the supply of "outsiders" seems likely to be well ahead of last year's.

Left to its own devices, a market level of 9 cents would seem to us much more likely than the present 10 1/2 cents.

But this, of course, makes no provision for Government intervention, which is now very much in the foreground in Washington. And in this, the issue is much more political than economic. In our view no manner of intervention could be justified on economic grounds, but as a political expedient there seems every chance of some action being taken.

LOAN AND BOUNTY

Latest advices indicate a loan and bounty on the lines of those of the 1935-36 season, but whether it will be 10 cents and a 2 cents bounty or 9 cents and a similar bounty remains to be seen. One thing, of which we feel reasonably sure, is that no loan will be given that will keep cotton above its considered economic value, or that will leave the Administration with large stocks on their hands—they have neither the desire nor the funds for this.

In the absence of any reliable news on this question of Governmental action, it is impossible to take a reasoned view of the market, but we think advantage should be taken of upturns to effect sales.

TWO SIDED SENTIMENTS

Locally, sentiment has been a little more two-sided.

Pre-Bureau optimism resulted in very firm markets which took our parity with New York to within a few rupees of last year's narrow point. The Official Estimate came as a rude shock to most operators and wholesale liquidation carried prices down in full parity with the Home markets. There still remains, however, a large scattered long interest on upcountry account.

Business on the whole has been very quiet. Export demand has continued only on a retail scale, our parity being unattractive to all but those in need of cotton.

Japan has booked small quantities of new crops, Bengals in the main, but Lancashire and Europe have fallen right away since the Bureau Report.

INTEREST IN STAPLE

Spot markets have been small in the main though the domestic mills have continued their search for reasonable staple qualities from the current crop and have shown a rather more active interest in new crop long staple. A fair business has also been booked in Californians which have eased in basis quite considerably. Sudans have also been in fair request.

The outlook for the crop shows a distinct improvement as a result of the clear weather in many districts and only in Central Provinces and scattered areas in Central India can serious damage be said to have been done. With a continuation of the present open weather, a great improvement should be recorded.

We rather think our parity is now as narrow as it is likely to go and recommend reversing straddle applied at wider differences.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC AGENCIES

Total Units Generated

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

32nd Week (ended 12th August)	
1935	12,359,200
1936	10,355,500
1937	12,953,200
Total for 32 Weeks (1st January to date)	
1935	352,130,700
1936	346,304,200
1937	391,979,100

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Aug. 13.

	Cwts
Wheat	1,192
Linseed	3,297
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	27
Gingellyseed	645
Poppyseed	224
Groundnuts	1,688
Castorseed	754
Rice	25,427
Myrabollams	1,285
Mowraseed	411
Gram	469
Joowar	624
Barley	1,750
Bajree	851
Indian Sugar	489
Coal	3,339 Tons

INDIANS IN CEYLON

Muslim Association Appoints Committee To Safeguard Interests

COLOMBO, August 6. (By Mail).

At a special general meeting of the Indian Muslim Association held under the chairmanship of Mr. A. Sayed Cassim, resolutions of condolence were passed on the deaths of Messrs P. S. K. V. Mohd. Omar Lebbe (late President of the Association), Al-haji P. B. Umbichy and Al-haji G. H. Lukhmanji.

Mr. E. G. Adamaly was elected President, Messrs A. K. Mohd. Abdul Cader and P. S. K. V. Mohd. Sulaiman Lebbe additional Vice-President, Mr. M. A. Othman, Treasurer, Mr. K. Abdul Karim as Assistant Secretary and resolved to send a congratulatory cable to the King of Egypt to which a reply has been received.

A Sub-Committee was appointed

YAJNIK LEAVES FOR AHMEDABAD

Mr. Indulal Yajnik on whom restrictions have been removed left yesterday for Gujarat to be back among his friends and Co-workers.

He will stay at Ahmedabad on Saturday and Sunday and will proceed to Dohad where he will stay for a couple of days.

He will be back in Bombay on Wednesday (next week).

NEW DELHI, Aug. 13.

Sir C. P. Brackenbury, President, Mr. Fazal Rahimtoola and Dr. L. C. Jain members and Mr. K. B. Bhatia Secretary of the Sugar Tariff Board arrived at New Delhi this morning by the Grand Trunk Express from Hyderabad (Dn.) They proceed to Simla to-morrow night.

It is understood that the Mining companies of the Kolar Gold Fields have decided to install a "cooling plant" at an estimated cost of £75,000.

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IT is New Force you need to make you feel Young, Healthy and Active again!

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	SINGLE Cabin	SINGLE T'st	RETURN Cabin	RETURN T'st
	£	£	£	£
Colombo	7-0	5-0	12-12	9-0
Singapore	19-0	12-0	30-0	18-0
Hongkong	26-0	17-0	46-16	30-0
Shanghai	30-0	19-0	50-0	30-0
Kobe	35-0	22-0	50-0	30-0
Yokohama	36-0	23-0	50-0	30-0

Reduced Through Rates to San Francisco Los Angeles, Vancouver and Seattle on application

Revised Passage Rates from Colombo

		London £	M'Seilles £
1st	A	69-0	64-0
	B	66-0	61-0
	C	54-0	49-0
	D	49-0	44-0
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	B	34-0	30-0
	C	31-0	27-0

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New Orleans And Wall-Street Selling In Cotton

LIGHT RAINS IN TEXAS

Trade Awaiting Washington Developments

Bombay, Aug. 13.

The general indifference of buyers pending more definite developments in connection with farm and crop loan legislation was the chief contributing factor in the fall on the New York Cotton Exchange on Thursday. The market opened barely steady and eased on moderate hedge selling and scattered liquidation on lower Liverpool cables and private reports of light rains in portions of Texas. Prices thereafter rallied partially on local short covering trade buying and a little speculative demand on firmness of the stock market. The New Orleans and Wall Street selling appeared with the session finishing barely steady.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The market opened at about the highest level of the day at decline of 5 points with October 10.30 and closed at the lowest level at a decline of 17 points. The lowest rate for October 10.18 was a new low level and the market closed at a decline of 17 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices declined 27 points at 10.48c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was weak on increased selling pressure and closed at a decline of 11 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices were lowered by 11 points at 10.35c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 6 points with October 5.72. There was hedging of outsiders and Bombay selling. Crop loan uncertainties checked business. Prices improved on covering due to excessive heat in Oklahoma and Texas but reacted on New York and local professional selling. The market closed at a decline of 10 to 9 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed 5 points down at 5.88d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet and Sakels futures closed 8 points down and Uppers declined 11 to 9 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

There was considerable selling in the Alexandria market and Sakels closed 32 to 28 points. Ashmouni futures declined 24 to 32 points and the undertone was easy.

FAVOURABLE WEATHER.

"Very favourable weather and crop advices have proved to be a barrier to bullish sentiment in the local market during the past week, when prices broke approximately four dollars per bale under general liquidation and foreign and New Orleans selling in the absence of any buying other than trade price-fixing and scale-down covering.

To-day's weekly weather report was the eighth consecutive one showing favourable conditions. It mentioned that too much moisture was favourable to the weevil in parts of Texas and some sections of the Eastern belt but it indicated no real damage. Traders who had predicted a crop scare as a result of weevil activity are inclined to abandon their position. Private reports indicate that farmers are well equipped to combat the weevil by poisoning.

Weather reports have generally been favourable and there has been considerable comment on the fact that the average June rainfall for all cotton States was approximately normal. These conditions have offset the recent sustaining influence of the small acreage figures and traders are now predicting a large Bureau estimate unless the weather becomes abnormally unfavourable in the next week or ten days.

SPOT DEMAND

Spot demand is quiet and is limited to moderate filling-in orders; sales, however, have increased slightly. There is considerable comment on the tendency to certificate cotton at delivery points, which may possibly have a bearing on future developments in the October position. Spot demand for new-crop cotton for forward shipment is light and sales are believed to be small as compared with the past seasons. Domestic buyers are holding off awaiting developments as regards the crop and the basis; foreign buyers are indifferent and they are believed to be delaying their purchases pending further light on the comparative values of American and other growths.

FARM BILL.

Mr. Jones, the chairman of the House's Agricultural Committee, has introduced a new Farm Bill somewhat similar to the Administration's proposals, but sufficiently different from them to cause predictions that opposition may be enough to delay action in the present session.

Textiles have again been inactive and easier on the whole. The market has lacked new buying incentives and longs have become discouraged.—"M.G.C."

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. October Highest (10 a.m.)	10.30—05
N. Y. October Lowest (2-47 p.m.)	10.18—17
Liverpool October Highest	5.73—05
Liverpool October Lowest	5.67—11

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends—

Liverpool—

Ultimate loan probable but expect to be tortured with doubts till January, meanwhile short positions here may bring 6.00 Cotton feel confident in purchases around 5.60

New York:—

Absolutely impossible predict when they will pass loan. Advices Washington not definite. Without loan and unless crop prospects decline likely to decline 9.00 cents.

Foreign production will decide price level. Would not peg price but should encourage holding movement in anticipation of control legislation. Impossible foresee development Washington. Believe decline 9.00 cent would force loan.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Wall Street selling and hedges with scale trade fixations.

New York.—Trade awaiting developments Washington regarding loan policy. Crop still in critical growing period with possibility of deterioration. Feel friendly to the long side. Cotton goods market—yarn market—dull and easy.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegram from their foreign friends:—

New York:—"Market affected unfavourably by hedge selling and Wall Street selling. Trading narrow awaiting developments in connection with loan. Some outside buying at the decline. Weather continues unfavourable in Oklahoma and North Texas."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 12.

October	10.18—17
December	10.13—14
January	10.17—15
March	10.26—14
May	10.28—16
July	10.31—17
Middling Spot	10.48—23

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 12.

October	10.20—11
December	10.22—13
January	10.26—13
Middling Spot	10.35—11
11 a.m. Ranges.—	
October	10.23/10.23
December	10.16/10.16
January	10.20/10.20
Noon Call.—	
October	10.25
December	10.18

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 12.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	12,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	Nil
Day's Exports to China & Japan	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 12.

August	5.66—10
September	5.66—10
October	5.68—10
November	5.68—10
December	5.69—10
January	5.72—10
February	5.74—10
March	5.76—10
April	5.78—10
May	5.80—10
June	5.81—09
July	5.82—09
August	5.81—09
Middling Spot	5.88—95
10-12 a.m. quotations.—	
October	5.73
January	5.77

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 12.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS—	
August	8.74
September	8.39
F.G.F. Spot	9.24

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 12.

BROACH.-	
Fully Good (Good staple)	4.99
Fine (Good staple)	5.04
Superfine (Good staple)	5.29
OOMRA—	
Fine (No 1 staple)	5.02
Superfine (No 1 staple)	5.17
Choice (No 1 staple)	5.32
BENGAL—	
Good	4.12
Fully Good	4.22
Fine	4.37

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 12.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan 1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 12

T. T. London on:—	
New York (closing rate)	4.98.42
Paris	132.55
Berlin	12.38 3/4
Madrid	88.50
Amsterdam	9.04 1/16
Brussels	29.61
Milan	94.72
Berne	21.70 1/4
Prague	142.87

LINSEED OIL.

London, Aug. 12.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt August sellers	30
Linseed Oil, Naked London per cwt. Sept/Dec. sellers	29/7 1/2

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Aug. 13.

August	213.00—700
October	212.30—660
November	212.60—540
December	213.40—460
February	213.80—350

LONDON SEEDS.

London, Aug. 12.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton August sellers	£13/5/0
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton August/Sept. sellers	£15/6/3
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton Aug/Sept. sellers	£15/12/6
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton Aug/Sept. sellers	£14/13/9
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton Aug/Sept. sellers	£14/7/6

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 12

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Jan/Feb. sellers	41/3
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels August sellers	43/9
Wheat South Australian parcels August nominal	44/6

LONDON RUBBER

London, Aug. 12

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. sellers	8 7/8

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 13.

Following a further decline of 17 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 195/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 198/8 on active buying and covering influenced by reports of certainty of 10 cent loan announcement after the close of the New York market yesterday. The undertone of the market was good.

There was further extensive buying in the local market and prices rose to Rs. 201/8. Liverpool opened at a rise of 5 points and there was some realising in the local market and prices declined to Rs. 199/8. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach J/A	188 4 0
Broach A/M	199 8 0
Oomra D/J	183 0 0
Bengal D/J	150 0 0

Cotton Room Rate

Bombay, Aug. 13.

Sup Fine FG Good

M. G.—				
Broach No. 2	195	192	189	185
Punjab-Ame.	209	206	203	200
Surat	247	244	241	238
Rajpipla	243	240	237	234
Navsari	257	254	251	248

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 13.

Bengal Superfine	150/52
Bengal Fine	148/50
C. P. 1	187/89
C. P. 2	182/84
Arvi	182/84
Ellichpur	180/82
Berar	177/80
Khamgaon	177/80
Mulkapur	175/77
Khandesh	170/74
Jalna/Sailu	172/75
Burwah Sanavad	177/79
Mathia	154/59
Broach Fine	189/92
Punjab/American	197/207
Punjab 289F.	252/62
Jagadia-Ankleshwar	227/32
Surat	237/42
Navsari	247/52
Kampala	369/72

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Aug 13

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year
Khandesh		206,281
Central India		338,511
Barsi and Nagar		174,497
Hyderabad-Gaorani		101,652
Berar		579,602
Central Provinces		114,551
Total Oomras		1,515,124
Dholera		181,794
N W Provinces		10,399
Rajputana		97,443
Sind-Punjab	100	350,755
Broach	212	342,939
Coompta and Dharwar	59	74,353
Westerns-Northerns	105	40,433
Cocoanada		155
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		21,677
Persian		14
American		20,194
Egyptian and African	3,793	447,952
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		226
Total	4,269	3,103,208

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 5th Aug

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	1,384	480,414
Japan and China	500	1,559,468
Coast Ports		39,520
Up-country by Rail		297,125
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		14,349
Total	1,884	2,391,176

American Cotton Figures

F F Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 12-8-37	11200	74000
Receipts yesterday 12-8-37	12000	8000
Exports to date 12-8-37	79000	58000
Stock at Ports 6-8-37	1135000	1187000
Stock at Interior Towns 6-8-37	809000	1166000
Stock at Liverpool 6-8-37	780000	734000
Visible Supply 6-8-37	2817000	3132000
Quantity in sight 6-8-37	83000	84000
Quantity out of sight 6-8-37	137000	183000

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 11th August	502
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	3,098,939
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	3,135,982
Decrease	36,993

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—

October 159 Jan. 168 at Cross Rate 4.98 7/16.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/M 1938 195/8—Liverpool May 1938 5.97 Rs. 56 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1938 195/8—New York May 10.28 Rs. 33 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.98 7/16.

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Aug. 12.

Broach July/Aug. op. 185 1/2; highest 186; lowest 184 1/2, closing 185 1/4.

Broach A/M. 1938 op. 197 3/4; highest 197 3/4; lowest 196; closing 196 3/4.

Oomra D/J op. 183 1/4; highest 183 1/4; lowest 181 1/4; closing 181 3/4.

Bengal D/J op. 148; highest 148; lowest 147; closing 147 3/4.

Teji/Mandi for Broach April/May (21-8-37) Rs. 4 1/2

Teji/Mandi for Broach April/May (31-3-38) Rs. 21 1/2.

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Aug. 13.

October	65.70—150
November	66.00—150

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 13

Yesterday London gold prices closed unchanged at £6-19-6. London-Paris Exchange rate improved 3 points at 132 3/8. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was quoted 4.98 7/16. London silver prices closed unchanged at 19 15/16d. Speculators bought and sold. The market was quietly steady. Montreal and New York silver prices were also unchanged. The local market was barely steady with a moderate turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	34 8 6
Shrawan	34 8 3
Bhadarva	34 7 3

SILVER

Ready	51 11 6
Shrawan	51 12 0
Bhadarva	51 13 6

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 12.

Spot	19 15/16
Forward	19 15/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 12

London Gold Bars Fine per oz £6/19/6

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Aug. 12.

August	45.00
September	45.05
December	45.05

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Aug. 13.

London Market.—	
Standard Copper Cash (buyers)	£57-15-0
Standard Copper 3 months	£57-17-0
Electrolytic copper	£66-10-0
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 44
Copper Sheets	Rs. 54
Tone:—Steady.	

LONDON METALS

London, Aug. 12.

Copper	£57 15 0
Lead	£23 3 9
Spelter	£24 16 3
Tin	£265 5 0

Rise In Cotton Prices

News regarding President Roosevelt agreeing to give loans to cotton growers on the present crop at 10 cents, raised cotton prices in Bombay and Broach A/M. was quoted at Rs. 201

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Aug. 13

Liverpool wheat market was steady but Winnipeg and Chicago markets declined on reports of improved weather in Australia. Argentine cables were unfavourable The Canadian Bureau of statistics state the stocks of wheat in Canda on 31st July were 32,740,000 bushels against 109,436,000 bushels in 1936 and 203,273,000 bushels in 1935. The local market was quiet to-day with scattered selling but there was some covering.

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed September	8 3 6
Linseed May	8 1 3
Wheat September	5 6 6
Wheat January	5 11 6
Wheat May	5 8 0

Groundnuts Coromandal Shelled

London, Aug. 12.

September	£14-8-9.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Aug. 13.

Groundnuts August.—	
Opening	37 0 0
Highest	37 3 0
Lowest	37 0 0
Closing	37 1 0
Castorseeds September—	
Opening	34 13 0
Highest	34 15 0
Lowest	34 11 6
Closing	34 13 3
Cottoseeds September.—	
Opening	16 13 0
Highest	17 1 0
Lowest	16 13 0
Closing	16 15 0
Groundnuts February—	
Opening	35 10 0
Highest	35 14 0
Lowest	35 9 0
Closing	35 11 0
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	35 1 0
Highest	35 2 0
Lowest	34 15 6
Closing	35 1 0
Cottonseeds January—	
Opening	19 0 0
Highest	19 0 6
Lowest	18 14 6
Closing	18 15 0

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Aug. 12.

October	102 3/4d
December	103 5/8d.
March	102d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Aug 12.

September	dol 1.12 1/2
December	dol 1.13 1/4
May	dol 14 7/8

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Aug. 13.

Ready Javas Rs 15-8-0.

Shipment September Rs. 5-14-0.

Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs. 5-15-6.

Kesar Rs. 10-13-0.

Saraya Rs. 10-8-0.

Java spot F 7.00.

New York Sugar

New York, Aug.12.

September	2.52—5.
December	2.43—4.
March	2.38—6.
May	2.40—6

London Sugar

London, Aug. 12.

March	sh. 5/9d.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 12

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 100/14

3 per cent 1951/54 102/4

3 per cent 1941 Bonds 104/4

3 per cent U I Bonds 97

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 107/2

3 per cent 1945 Bonds 108/8

4 per cent 1960/70 113

4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 118/8

5 per cent 1939/44 106

5 per cent 1940/43 108/8

5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 104/6

TAX FREES

3 per cent 1953/63 111/8

3 per cent 1945/55 120/12

3 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 104

3 per cent 1935 Mysore 123

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P I 1974 110

4 per cent M Deb 1974 109/8

5 per cent M Deb 1949 118/12

6 per cent 1954 131/8

3 per cent K P I 1956 131/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 97/15 and after improving to Rs. 98/0/6 declined to Rs. 97/14.

Tone was quiet.

MONEY & EXCHANGES

Bombay, Aug. 13

B C RATES	I D D 1/6 1/16
LONDON—	
Bank's selling	I D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying	T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying	D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying	3 months 1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling	T T 266 3/4
Bank's buying	T T 264 5/8
PARIS—	
Bank's selling	T T 992
Bank's buying	T T 1,012
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling	T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying	T T 77
AMSTERDAM—	
Bank's selling	D D 67 3/4
JAVA—	
Bank's selling	D D 67 1/2
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling	D D 83 1/4
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling	D D 79 3/4
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling	D D 156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Bank's selling	D D 92 1/8

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.98.43 12th Instant.

Japan/London 1/2 13th instant.

Hongkong/London 1/2 31/32 13th instant.

Shanghai/London 1/2 1/4 13th instant.

Java/London 9.01 3/4 13th instant.

London/Paris 132.85 12th instant.

London/Belgium 29.61 12th instant.

London/Switzerland 21.70 1/4 12th instant.

London/Berlin 12.38 3/4 12th instant.

London/Stockholm 19.39 5/8 12th instant.

London/New York 4.98.42 12th instant.

London/Amsterdam 9.04 12th instant.

London/Italy 94.72 12th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady

Gold £6-19-6 11th instant.

Gold £6-19-6 12th instant.

Silver London Ready 19 15/16 11th instant.

Silver London Ready 19 15/16 12th instant.

Silver London Forward 19 15/16 11th instant.

Silver London Forward 19 15/16 12th instant.

Silver New York Ready 45 11th instant.

Silver New York Ready 45 12th instant.

London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 11th instant.

London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 12th instant.

London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 11th instant.

London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 12th instant.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

MONEY—

Call 1/2 per cent

3 months 3/4 per cent.

6 months 1 per cent.

Tone:—Steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Aug. 12.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	78 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	92 1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	102 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	107 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	111
3 per cent 1949/52	97 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	100 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	100 1/4

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, Aug. 12.

	This week £
Total Bullion	327,600,000
Public Deposit	19,000,000
(A) Other Deposits	129,900,000
Government Securities	111,100,000
(B) Other Securities	26,200,000
Notes and Coin	29,800,000
Notes in Circulation	497,900,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	19.97 p.c.
(A) Other deposits include Bankers	93,600,000
(B) Other Securities include Discount and advances	5,900,000

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 12

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent Nominal	£73
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£78 1/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£92 1/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£112 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£74 1/2
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£100 5/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£100 1/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£110 7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£109 1/2
Chartered Bank of I A and China	£14 3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg.	£111
National Bank of India	£41 1/8
P and O Banking corporation	£10

Natural Recovery In Share Bazar

SHORT COVERING AND SCATTERED REPLACEMENT

Steel And Cotton Issues Steady

BOMBAY: August 13.

As anticipated, the local Share Bazar ruled steady to-day with some short covering and scattered replacement buying. Prices closed higher and the tone of the market was fairly steady.

At the opening there was nervous unloading and prices declined but later improved on absence of selling and improved demand.

The rise in the local Cotton Market, following the news of certainty regarding the loan to cotton-growers in U. S. A. on the basis of 10 cents, changed the sentiment of the market and it seems that the decline is arrested for the time being.

The improvement may be carried further in the near future, but we doubt very much regarding any sustained improvement, as there is less inclination to follow up the market on the constructive side. On the contrary the general feeling seems much against and all rallies are likely to meet with increased selling pressure.

The recent decline was also too rapid, in the face of steady London and New York advices and naturally needed some adjustment which we anticipated. Thus we do not believe any fundamental change in the market position and prefer sales on all strong markets.

Tata Steel shares as well as Cotton Mill shares were fairly steady and the short covering will again weaken the technical position of the market.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened to-day at Rs. 935 and after declining to Rs. 932 advanced to Rs. 945, but again declined to Rs. 936, but improved to Rs. 947-8. Century shares were placed at Rs. 226 and Central India at Rs. 266. Kohinoors improved to Rs. 343 and New Greats were done at Rs. 245.

Andhra shares opened at Rs. 1,735 and closed at Rs. 1,730. Tata Power shares opened at Rs. 1,455 and after declining to Rs. 1,443 advanced to Rs. 1,455 and closed at Rs. 1,451.

Tata Steel Dfd. shares opened at Rs. 1,540 and after advancing to Rs. 1,550 declined to Rs. 1,532. At this level there was active buying and prices improved to Rs. 1,562, but again declined to Rs. 1,537. At this level there was renewed buying and prices improved to Rs. 1,562. Ordinary shares also opened at Rs. 338-8 and after advancing to Rs. 341 declined to Rs. 338 and closed at Rs. 342. Bombay Burma shares opened at Rs. 732 and after declining to Rs. 727 advanced to Rs. 735 and closed at Rs. 732.

TEXTILE SHARES.

BOMBAY, Aug. 13.

	Rs. as
100 Anm. Advance (Rs 8.)	310 0
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 24)	947 8
100 CENTURY	226 4
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 3)	266 4
100 COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	185 10
100 Coorla (Rs 5)	115 0
200 David	75 0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	350 0
I. E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-8-3
100 Finlay (Rs. 3)	148 2
100 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	201 4
1000 Hindustan (Rs 1.)	1,110 0
100 Indore	56 4
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	107 8
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	343 12
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	628 12
250 Madras United	11 0
1000 Morarji (nil)	1080 0
250 Model	55 0
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	106 4
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	245 0
100 Osmanshahi (Re. 1)	48 0
100 Phoenix (10)	278 12
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs 2)	65 0
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2,350 0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	95 0
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	266 4
100 Swan (nil)	127 8
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1375 0
1.000 Western (Rs. 10)	865 0
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	116 0
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	33 2
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1550 0
125-500 I Conty (Rs 7-8)	385 0
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	144 0
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	129 0
5 Union (As. 4)	5 11
CEMENTS.	
100 Associated	159 12
INSURANCE	
100-50 Empire (Rs. 14)	1050 0
15-100 Jupiter (As 12)	16 3
20 Mercantile	56 0
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	46 8
200 Oriental (125)	5025 0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7 11
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad Old	180 0
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 5)	1730 0
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	14 XD
50 B'BAY Tram (Rs. 2-8)	146 9
100 B'Bay Suburban (Rs. 6)	185 0
10 Broach	14 0
100 Karachi (4)	270 0
100 Poona (4)	358 12
100 Surat (Rs. 6)	231 4
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	180 10
1 000 TATA POWER (Rs 40)	1451 4
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	975 0
100 C. Province	96 0
100 Dhond Baramati	97 0
100 Gujarat	97 4
100 Mandra Bhon	95 8
100 Pachora Jamner	95 0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	101 8
500 Tapti Valley	776 4
MININGS.	
9 Burma Corp (As. 8)	12 14
2sh. Indian Copper	3-6-6
10 Indian Iron and Steel	49 8
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 8.)	64 12
30 TATA STEEL DFD (Rs. 38-4)	1562 8
75 TATA STEEL ORD (Rs. 38-4)	342 0
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	316 4
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 8)	178 2
200 B'bay Sale Dep (Rs. 40)	900 0
250 BOM STEAM (Rs. 13-12)	272 8
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 12-8)	732 8
50 Do. Conty (Rs. 6)	242 8
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5-15 6
50 B TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	114 8
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3).	142 8
50 I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	51 8
100 I. Radio Defd (12)	575 0
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	510 0
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	707 8
30 PREMIER CON	96 0
15 Scindia (Re. 1)	29 7
25 Tata Oil (nil)	27 12
PREFERENCE.	
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1580 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	305 0
7 p.c Bom Pram (T.F.)	87 4
5 p.c Central India (T.F.)	540 0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	105 8
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	100 0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	160 0
7½ p.c Tata Power	1596 4
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	197 8
7½ p.c Tata Steel 2nd	167 12
7 p.c Vishnu	695 0
DEBENTURES.	
3-3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	101 8
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	109 0
4 p.c Bom. Telephone	52 8
7 p.c Sholapur	83 4
6 p.c Tata Hydro	110 4

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on forward List).

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Aug. 13.

Bombay Dyeing (937/8) 935 936 932 940 936 945 936 947 945 947

Century (222/8) 221 225 222 226

Central India (265) 265 262 266 267 266

Kohinoor (337/8) 336 341 338 343

New Great (240) 242 240 242 245

Simplex (94/6) 93 95 96 95

Swadeshi (262/8) 261 263 266

Associated Cement (160) 160 159/12

Andhra (1737/8) 1735 1732 1730

Tata Hydro (181/9) 181 180/10

Tata Power (1458/12) 1455 1443 1450 1447 1452 1442 1455 1451

Tram. Ord. (146/9) 146/14 146/9

T. Steel Dfd. (1542/8) 1540 1550 1532 1535 1530 1550 1542 1562 1555 1545 1532 1547 1565 1562

T. Steel Ord. (338) 338 336 340 339 341 337 340 338/8 341/8 342

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (167/8) 167/12

Bellapur (176/4) 175 176 178

B. Steam (273/12) 273 271 272

B. Burma (727/8) 732 727 735 730 735 732

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug. 12

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations from the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amr. Gas and Electric	35
Ame. Forn. Power Com.	9
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	64
Northern S. Power A.	24
American Tel. and Tel.	170
Western Union Telg.	48
Baltimore and Ohio Rly.	28
New York Central Rly.	41
N. Y. N. Hartford H. Rly.	13
National Steel	98
Republic Steel	39
United States Steel	119 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	61 3/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	66
General Motors XD	58 3/4
General Electric	56 7/8
American Radiator	22 1/2
Union Carbide	101 1/4
Barnsdall Oil	25
Consolidated Oil	16
Socony Oil	22 1/2
Chase Bank	49
National City Bank	44 1/2
Amerex	27 3/4

Market quiet, but tendency upward. Turnover 790,000 shares Brokers loans down 32 million dollars.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Aug. 12.

October December	9d.

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Aug. 12.

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) sellers	9 1/4

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 27 POINTS UP

Bullion Quiet And Wheat Easy But Tin Firm

BOMBAY, August 13

On Friday cross rates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM

New York cotton displayed cheerful disposition on the possibility of crop loans. The tone was firm.

BULLION QUIET

London gold and silver ruled quiet.

WHEAT EASY

Wheat was easy on liquidation. Tin was very firm.

SECURITIES QUIET

The London Stock Exchange was quiet with very little business passing. Giltedged securities kept quiet owing to the lack of interest.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1937

New York, Aug 13

Previous closing	10.18
To-day's opening	10.25
Difference	+07
To-day's closing	10.45
Difference	+27

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 13

Previous closing	5.68
To-day's opening	5.73
Difference	+05
To-day's closing	5.74
Difference	+06

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 189-12
New April May	Rs. 201

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug 13

Cotton displayed cheerful disposition in anticipation of favourable developments in connection with crop loans but the absence of any definite news curtailed operations.

Trading in October commenced at 10.25 i.e. 7 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on better Liverpool cables and scattered trade and foreign buying with some covering while later prices developed better tendency on renewed covering and foreign buying with October rising to 10.32 with a very steady tone.

New York cotton finally closed at 10.45 with a rise of 27 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug 13

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (10.30/10.29) 10.27/10.25
October (10.22/10.21) 10.23/10.21
December (10.25/10.25) 10.26/10.26

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 13

American October (5.70) 5.75
American December (5.71) 5.77
Egyptian August (8.76) 8.80
Egyptian September (8.92) 8.95

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Aug 13

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 199-14 and Rs. 199-10. The closing rate at 9-30 p.m. was Rs. 199.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug 13

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4 1/2) 1-4 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7 1/2) 1-7 1/2

JUTE

New Crop August September (£20 13/16 paid and sellers) £20 3/4 paid and buyers
Dunlop August (£23 1/2 sellers) £23 1/2 sellers
Lightning August (£22 1/2 sellers) £22 1/2 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (8 7/8 value) 8 7/8 value
Forward July September (9 paid and buyers) 9 1/16 paid and sellers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay August September (£14 3/8 sellers) £14 3/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta August September (£15 5/16 sellers) £15 1/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata August (£13 1/4 sellers) £13 1/4 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal September (£14 3/8 sellers) £14 5/16 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug 13

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with October at 102 1/4 and December 103 1/4. Prices declined on weak overnight advices and lower north American cables together with forecasts of rains in Australia which induced renewed liquidation.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug 13

Chicago wheat opened quiet with September at 1.11 1/2. Prices eased on scattered selling and liquidation but later the market rallied on good support attracted by the fall.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York, Aug 13

Previous closing	4.98 7/16
To-day's opening	4.98 5/8
To-day's closing	4.98 7/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London, Aug 13

Previous closing	4.98.42
To-day's opening	4.98.45
To-day's closing	4.98.42

FRANC RATE
London, Aug 13

Previous closing	132.85
To-day's opening	132.85
To-day's closing	132.85

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug 13

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.98.45 and then improved to 4.98.62 with a steady tendency.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.98.62.

Franc opened at 132.85 and kept steady with small variations.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 132.85.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (10.027) 10.027
New York on Bombay (37.65) 37.65
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 5/8) 0.93 5/8
London on Milan (94.72) 94.72
London on Shanghai (1-2 7/32) 1-2 9/32 nominal
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-1 31/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£265 1/2 buyers £265 3/4 sellers. Barely steady) £268 3/4 buyers £269 sellers. Firm.
Lead (£23 buyers £23 1/16 sellers. Steady) £22 13/16 buyers £22 7/8 sellers. Quiet.
Electrolytic Copper (£64 1/2 to £65 1/2) £64 to £65
Glasgow Iron sh. (107-0) 107-0

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Aug 13

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"Speculators bought and sold. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug 13

Spot	(19 15/16d.) 19 7/8d.
Forward	(19 15/16d.) 19 15/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug 13

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£6-19-6) £6-19-5.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Aug 13

Liverpool Wheat October closed at 103 1/4 as against the previous closing at 102 3/4.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Liverpool, Aug 13

Wheat September	5 6 3
Wheat January	5 11 3
Wheat May	5 7 9
Linseed September	8 3 0
Linseed May	8 1 0

The tone was quietly steady.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Aug 13

Silver ready	51 11 0
Silver 1st settlement Shravan	51 12 0
Silver 2nd settlement Bhadarva	51 14 0
Gold ready	34 8 0
Gold 1st settlement Shravan	34 8 0
Gold 2nd settlement Bhadarva	34 7 3
Sovereign	22 0 0

BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Delivery Sept. 1937.

Bombay, Aug 13

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	8 1 9
Rates at 12-0 noon	8 2 9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	8 3 6
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	8 3 3

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Aug 13

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted Rs. 97-12-0 at 2 p.m. The closing quotation at 5 p.m. was the same. The market was easy.

Fluctuations were as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.
Opening	97 14 0
Highest	97 14 6
Lowest	97 8 0
Closing	97 12 0

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Aug 13

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £92 as against the previous closing at £92 1/4.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Aug 13
2-30 p.m

3 per cent Indian Loan (£99) £98
3 per cent Indian Loan (£92 1/2) £92
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (1950-55) (£112 1/2) £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111) £111
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£103) £103

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

3 per cent Australian Loan 1945-75 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 1/2) £74 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£100 3/4) £100 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106 1/4) £106 1/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£110 7/8) £110 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£100 1/4) £100 1/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£109 1/2) £109 3/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug 13
2-30 p.m.

Very quiet conditions prevailed all around owing to political advices from abroad. Foreign bonds were weaker. Other sections were generally steady after being dull and easier.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (150-10 1/2) 151-10 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (69-4 1/2) 69-4 1/2
Hydro Electric (£9 1/8) £9 1/8
Musical Industries (22-4 1/2) 22-4 1/2
Princhin Johnson (43-0) 43-0
Imperial Chemical (39-4 1/2) 39-4 1/2
Woolsworth Ordinary (74-0) 74-0
Realisation 1930 (£98) £98
Dunlop Rubber (35-9) 35-9
Unilever Ordinary (42-9) 42-9
Ford Motors (29-3) 28-9
Cable Wireless New Ordinary (£85 5/8) £85
British American Tobacco (125-0) 122-6
Carreas A (£8 5/8) £8 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (155-3) 154-4 1/2
P and O S N Company Deferred (33-7 1/2) 33-7 1/2
Distillers (111-3) 111-3
Bredford Dyer (£8) £8
British Celanese (£8 1/8) £8 7/8
J and P Coates Ordinary (45-1 1/2) 45-1 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (55-0) 55-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (10-1 1/2) 10-1 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (32-6) 32-6
Inter Nickels (66-0) 66-0
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (75-7 1/2) 75-7 1/2
Tata Steel Preference (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (21-0) 20-7 1/2
Donaro Teas (48-9) 48-0
Empire of India (34-6) 34-6

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (40-0) 40-0
Gula Kelampong (43-9) 43-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (39-0) 39-0

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£10) £10

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (57-6) 57-6
Burma Corporation (18-9) 18-9
Rio Tintos (£23) £23
East Rand Proprietors (62-6) 61-10 1/2
Rand Mines (£7 1/8) £7 1/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£13 1/8) £13 1/4
Association Portland Cements (92-0) 92-0
Trinidad Leaseholds (128-9) 127-6
Sub Nigel (£10 1/4) £10 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (30-0) 30-0
Union Corporation (£8 3/8) £8 1/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (£51 7/8) £51 1/4
Anglo Iranian (86-10 1/2) 86-3
Burma Oil (132-6) 131-3
Musical Eagle (15-0) 15-0
Shell Transport (111-10 1/2) 111-10 1/2
Royal Dutch (£47 1/4) £47 1/2

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£65) £65
L and E Ordinary (£33) £33
L N E R Defd (£5 3/8) £5 3/8
Southern Paris 5 per cent (£23 3/4) £23 3/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£125 1/2) £125 1/2
London Transport 'C' Stock (£82 1/4) £82 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug 13

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motors (dol 58 3/4) dol 59
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 61 1/3) dol 62 1/4
U S Steel Common (dol 118) dol 119 1/8
U S. Steel Preference (dol 132 3/4) unquoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE IDLE

Far Eastern Issues Severely Marked Down

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Aug 13

On the Stock Exchange on account of the new uncertainties of the Sino-Japanese situation dealers were not disposed to extend commitments. The market was consequently idle and inclined to ease though no selling pressure was encountered. Issues of far eastern connexion were most severely marked down

In commodities pepper again was firm. Cotton was steady on better crop and loan prospects.

Wall Street opened irregular.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Aug 13

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind cotton January	18 12 3
Punjab January	16 1 9
Desi American January	21 13 3
Steady.	
Wheat September	20 15 3
October	20 8 6
Quiet.	
Gram September	22 14 3
October	23 4 0
Toria September	42 12 0
November	43 5 0
Cottonseed September	14 11 9
January	16 5 3

JUTE SHARES DULL

Coals Active

CALCUTTA, Aug 13

Jutes practically ruled dull and neglected. Coals were active. The chief features of attractions being Bhalgoras, West Jamurias, Hurriladhis, Duadis and Parases and a fair turnover resulted in them. Teas disclosed no fresh feature. In miscellaneous speculative stocks showed not much appreciation. Others were more or less unchanged. Government securities ruled steady at decline. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: Three and a half per cent paper 97/13; three and a half per cent loan 1947-50 107 small lot; four and half per cent loan 1955-60 118/6 small lot; five per cent loan 1945-55 20/3 small lot.

Banks: Imperial fully paid 1540 small odd lot; Reserve Bank 126/4 small lot.

Railways: Bukhtiarpur Bihar Railway 73 cum div.

Cottons: Bengal Nagpur ordy 14/4; Mesoram 7/2.

Coals: Aldih 4/2; Baranent annas six, Bengal 318 small lot; Bhalgora 4/3; Burrakur 15/8; Churulia 2/4; East India 21; Hurriladih 16; Katras Jherrian 24/4; Kuarfi 1/12; Mundulpore 2/8; North West 10/4; North Damuda 4/10; Parasea 2/3; Searsole 4; Singaram 1/8; Standard 32/4; Seebpore 17/4 prem; Talcher 2/7; West Jamuria 17.

Jutes: Anglo-India 330; Auckland 164; Bally 164/8; Barnagore 129 small lot; Belvedere 233; Caledonian 350; Champdany 146/8; Clive 24/4 small lot; Empire 25/8; Howrah 49/9; Kamarhatty 600; Lansdowne 155; Lawrence 352; Mahabir 101; National 22/2 small lot; Northbrook 35; Rameswara pref 10/2; Reliance 62/8 do pref 153; Standard 253 small lot; Union 10/2; Union 340;

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 2/14; cum div; Consolidated Tin 7/6; Indian Copper 3/7; Rhodesia Copper 2/13; Dalmia Cement ordy 1/3 prem; do defd 3; Bengal Telephone ordy 22, Cuttack Electric 9; Jubbulpore electric 15; Rawalpindi electric 26/6; Arthur Butler ordy 17; Burn and Co seven per cent pref 135 ex div; Hukumchand Steel defd 2/13; Indian Malleable Casting defd 2/1; Indian Standard Wagon ord 64/8; Indian Iron 49/5; National Iron and Steel 1/12 disc; Steel Corporation ordy 9/2; do pref 91 small lot; B I Corporation ordy 4/1; Publicity Society 8/11; Spencer and Co ordy 6; Steuart and Co 1/14; Tide Water Oil 12/12; Calcutta Landing and Shipping 21/12; Mahawasta Sugar 101/8.

Teas: Gungaram 342; Hasimara 46/4 small lot.

Debentures: Four per cent 1913/43 Calcutta Port Trust 103; Three per cent 1962 Calcutta Improvement Trust 95/8.

THE WORLD OF FINANCE

(Continued from page 6)

cratic constitution as a safeguard against vested interests. It is believed by them that the present exchange has a monopoly which is considered harmful. Thus the new exchange, which is proposed to be formed now, if it comes into existence, will be open to all and will provide all facilities and do large business in Government securities. But the new Insurance Bill is likely to create such a sudden demand for securities that the new exchange will have very little at its disposal to deal with.

Produce Markets Featureless

Produce markets were featureless during the week with a moderate turnover. Improved crop advices from Australia induced realising in wheat although the statistical position is sound. American crop is fairly favourable according to the last Bureau report and there seems no reason for any important change in the price level. Linseed was steady and groundnuts moved within a narrow range with castorseed barely steady and cottonseed were dull. Rubber looks like improving but copper prices are declining under profit taking but there is a fair trade demand which is expected to save the market from any important decline.

Indian Cotton For Export

The Indian Central Cotton Committee is now after wider markets for Indian cotton and this move will be welcomed by the cotton trade and cotton growers but foreign mills will not buy cotton which they will not be able to spin profitably. The whole question of finding wider markets depends on producing the required staple and grade. If the quality of Indian cotton improves it will be easy to sell it as cotton is an international commodity and world spinners will come to this country to buy cotton of their own selection as they do to day in America. The success of the new move much depends upon growing long staple cotton which is the main requirement of foreign mills. Most of our cotton is now used for mixing purposes and, therefore, the demand is limited.

The Committee has now enough experience and it must have realised the good effects of providing selected seed. Thus it will not be out of place if the Committee decides to distribute the best cotton seeds suitable to the weather and land conditions of different districts. Without improvement in the quality of Indian cotton all attempts to find wider markets will meet with little success.

(Continued from Col. 7).

cato; 80 cases olive oil; 240 bales paper; 27 cases raw hemp; 150 cases school slates; 90 carboys volkardol for the textile industry.

From Leghorn: 402 bales wool and cotton travelling rugs; 2105 pieces tiles; 19908 pieces marble slabs; 30 bales woollen rugs; 43 bales melton; 15 cases woollen goods.

From Catania: 2200 bags sulphur.

From Naples: 150 casks bleaching powder; 42 cases art silk.

From Marseilles: 1170 bundles floor tiles; 25 bundles almond seeds.

S S Pres Adams Agents F F Campbell from Los Angles: 400 drums lubg oil.

From San Francisco: 23 cases drugs; 165 bundles cud asparagus; 64 cases cud fruits; 154 cases auto batteries; 50 cans lubg oil.

From Penang: 97 slabs refined tin.

From Hilo: 76 bundles insudation board.

From Hongkong: 190 cases paper; 25 cases rayon and cotton mixed piecegoods.

From Kobe: 30 cases ctn fents; 25 cases rayon yarn; 87 cases art silk yarn; 100 cases ctn piecegoods; 22 bales woollen piecegoods; 20 cases cotton shirting.

From Shanghai: 1773 bags green beams; 100 bags white beams.

From Colombo: 50 bundles mattress fibre; 76 bundles gunnies.

Valencia Will Not Agree To Partition Of Spain

Franco Can't Hold Out For More Than Three Months: Food Shortage Creates Acute Problem

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

An influential English commercial magnate who has just returned from Salamanca told a gathering of Pressmen that "General Franco cannot hold out for more than three months as the question of feeding the population and soldiers is getting terribly acute. The Fascist countries which are supporting him are unable to supply these commodities for food is also not very plentiful in Italy and Germany.

He is, therefore, throwing out a feeler to both France and England that he is willing to abide by the decision of a referendum, the objective of which will be to separate Fascist Spain from democratic Spain. In other words, Franco wants to remain ruler in part of his present territory, while Valencia will rule the rest of Spain.

This division of Spain has been advocated by more than one politician of France and England. In the meantime, despite non-intervention, hundreds of international recruits are besieging the Spanish headquarters in Paris with requests to enter the International Brigade. Also, the trained armies of the Valencia Government are swelling in numbers.

It is maintained by the supporters of the Valencia Government that were non-intervention strictly kept by the Fascist Powers, the war would last not longer than fortnight. The Valencia Government is therefore unlikely to fall in with Franco's proposals or indeed come to any agreement which will mean partition of Spain.—United Press.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, Aug 13

P and O S N ss Mooltan of 12823 reg tons, Captain C B Roche arrived on 12th instant from London via Tangier, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Port Said and Aden with passengers and general cargo.

K Nixon ss City of Perth of 4153 reg tons, Captain G H Ring arrived from Karachi with general cargo.

B I S N ss Bandra of 1893 reg tons, Captain T J Murphy arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

T Morrison ss Pundit of 3199 reg tons, Captain E G Duncan arrived from Rangoon via Coast Ports with rice and general cargo.

DEPARTURES

P and O S N ss Mooltan of 12823 reg tons, Captain C B Roche sailed for Sydney via Colombo and Australian Ports with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N ss Vasna of 2026 reg tons, Captain J Rowe sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo.

P and O S N ss Alipore of 3241 reg tons, Captain L Parfitt sailed for Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

F F Campbell ss City of Worcester of 3430 reg tons, Captain W McKenzie sailed for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 13-8-37.

S S Kelvinbank (L D) for Port Said for orders.

S S Teesbank (F F C) for Colombo, Madras, Calcutta and American Ports.

Vessels In Docks

Bombay, Aug 13

ALEXANDRA DOCK

2 Alipore 3241 Karachi 13-3 M M
3 Celebes Maru 4258 Karachi 14-8 O S Kaisha
4 Wolfsburg 3827 Karachi 14-8 L Edwards
8 City of Hongkong 6071 Karachi 14-8 K Nixon
9 Tarantia 3098 Glasgow 18-8 Anchor Line Ltd.
16 Takliwa 3742 Mombasa 18-8 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Jalajyoti 2698 Rangoon, 15-8 Scindia S N
10-11 City of Worcester 3430 Colombo, 13-8 F F Campbell

PRINCE'S DOCK

D/E Victoria Marie 882 N F, N F, Merchants
K Varsova 1956 Busra 19-8 M M
B Jalayamuna 3080 Rangoon, 14-8 Scindia S N
N/D Parvati 629 N F, N F, B S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Maloja 23-9-37 P and O
Corfu 19-8-37 P and O
Chitral 26-8-37 P and O
Naldera 2-9-37 P and O
Mongolia 9-9-37 P and O
Viceroy of India 9-9-37 P and O
Carthage 16-9-37 P and O

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan Murdoch 18-8-37 J Finlay

FROM HULL

Kioto 18-8-37 J Finlay

FROM OSLO

Ceylon 26-8-37 L Edwards
Teneriffa 12-8-37 L Edwards

FROM SYDNEY

Comorin 14-8-37 P and O
Cathay 28-8-37 P and O

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Kaiser-i-Hind 20-8-37 P and O
Conte Maru 24-8-37 O S K
Behar 15-8-37 P and O
Himalaya Maru 19-9-37 O S Kaisha
Mayebashi Maru 19-9-37 N Y Kaisha
Gunyo Maru 30-8-37 N Y Kaisha

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Hopecrest 19-8-37 Volkart Bros.

FROM GENOA

Monepiana 16-8-37 L Triestino

FROM HAMBURG

Uhenfels 17-8-37 L Edwards
Lindenfels 20-8-37 L Edwards
Tajandoen 1-9-37 L Edwards
Kandelfels 6-9-37 L Edwards

FROM TRIEST

Volpi 16-8-37 L Triestino
Conte Verde 17-8-37 L Triestino

FROM NEW YORK

Teesbank 16-8-37 F F Campbell
Pres Harrison 19-8-37 F F Campbell
Tampa 8-9-37 L Edwards

FROM CALCUTTA

Gharinda 19-8-37 M M
Takada 17-8-37 M M

FROM BASSEIN

Jalayamuna 11-8-37 Sc S N

FROM BASRA

Vita 14-8-37 M M
Varela 21-8-37 M M
Bamora 19-8-37 M M

FROM RANGOON

Golconda 14-8-37 M M
Hatipara 16-8-37 M M

FROM ABADAN

British Industry 17-8-37 Anglo Iranian Oil Co

FROM JAVA

Silverash 20-8-37 Volkart Bros.

FROM DURBAN

Kenya 21-8-37 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Rajputana 4-9-37 P and O
Ranpura 18-9-37 M M
Viceroy of India 11-9-37 M M
Ranchi 7-8-37 P and O
Comorin 14-8-37 P and O
Kaiser-i-Hind 21-8-37 P and O
Cathay 28-8-37 P and O
Behar 17-8-37 M M

FOR SYDNEY

Chitral 26-8-37 P and O

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Benares 2-9-37 Killick Nixon
City of Perth 18-8-37 K Nixon
Tarantia 18-8-37 Anchor Line

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 14-9-37 Lloyd Triestino

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Harrison 20-8-37 F F Campbell
Pres Folk 3-9-37 F F Campbell
Pres Pierce 17-9-37 F F Campbell
City of Worcester 11-8-37 F F Campbell
Silverash 20-8-37 Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA

Victoria 1-9-37 L Triestino

FOR HAMBURG

Wolfsburg 14-9-37 L Edwards

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Corfu 19-8-37 P and O
Conte Biancamano 1-9-37 L Triestino
Celebes Maru 24-8-37 O S K
Tango Maru 11-8-37 N Y Kaisha
Conte Verde 17-8-37 L Triestino
Somali 16-8-37 P and O
Volpi 16-8-37 L Triestino
Arabia 20-8-37 L Triestino

FOR KARACHI

Wolfburg 14-8-37 L Edwards
Mayebashi Maru 18-8-37 N Y Kaisha

FOR CALCUTTA

Monte Piana 18-8-37 L Triestino

FOR BASRA

Varsova 19-8-37 M M
Bamora 25-8-37 M M
Bandra 18-8-37 M M
Hopecrest 20-8-37 Volkart Bros
Varela 26-8-37 M M

FOR DURBAN

Kenya 19-8-37 M M
Takliwa 18-8-37 M M

FOR RANGOON

Nagina 13-8-37 M M

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Shwedagon 12-8-37
S S Jalajyoti 12-8-37
S S Bhadravati 12-8-37
S S Dayawati 12-8-37

EXPORTS

S S Behar for London: 990 bags massoor Ralli Bros; 107 bags kang grain S M Rajgor; 192 bags groundnut kernal S M Rajgor, 65 casks condiments Poonjiaji; 679 bags groundnut oil cakes Ralli Bros; 840 bags groundnut cake K Devchand; 34 bags gum N Muljee; 10 cases cardamom seeds A P Gupta; 79 cases bristles B Phillips and Hayley; 24 cases bristles M Mackenzie; 6 bales sheep skin tanned F Janmohomed; 12 bales lamb skins H A Aminoff; 10 casks wet salted cowhides M L Tharia; 5 bs cowhides M Esmail; 10 bales cowhides N Tanneus; 16 cases bristles Allahabad Bank; 20 bales cowhides Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles: 5 bundles leather pieces Thos Cook.

For Amsterdam: 2 bales woollen carpets M Mackenzie.

S S Tarantia for Liverpool: 161 bags kang grain S M Rajgor; 250 bags lentils S M Rajgor; 128 bags groundnut kernals S M Rajgor.

For Glasgow: 60 bags groundnut kernals S M Rajgor; 105 drums groundnut oil A Oomerbhoy; 5174 bags groundnut oil cakes A Oomerbhoy.

For Marseilles: 200 bundles henna leaves Gandhi; 575 bags mustard seed S M Rajgor; 1 drum castor oil Swastik Oil Mills; 8 cans gum E Manjee.

For Manchester: 100 bales cotton raw D Cursondas.

S S City of Perth for Liverpool: 24 bs wool raw Ralli Bros; 3300 bags g nut oil cake Suren Piras; 1000 bags g nut oil cake Kishanprasad; 51 drums castor oil A Hargovindas; 46 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora; 1120 bags g nut oil cakes Ralli Bros; 640 bags g nut cakes K Devchand; 680 bags g nut oil cakes P M Kataria; 2668 bags g nut oil cakes A Oomerbhoy; 640 bags linseed oil cakes A Oomerbhoy; 19 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 22 bales wool raw M Umarsey.

For Manchester: 2000 pockets myrabollams (crushed) P Mathradas; 100 bs cotton twist waste L O Vora; 4000 pockets myrabollams J Moolchand; 103 drums castor oil A Hargovindas; 100 bales cotton twist waste B Bros; 100 bales cotton raw N Rajaram; 133 bales cotton raw Swastika General Trading; 16) bales cotton twist waste B Karsondas; 52 drums castor oil A Hargovindas.

For Boston: 2 casks goat skins D Abraham.

S S Kelvinbank for Port Said: 29680 bags groundnut oil cakes L Dreyfus.

S S Constantinos Louloudis for Port Said: 2000 bags linseed L Dreyfus

S S Somali for Brisbane: 186 bags myrabollams P Mathradas.

For Osaka: 750 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading.

For Melbourne: 308 bags myrabollams P Mathradas; 30 bales cotton twist waste Jani and Co.

For Kobe: 800 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading.

IMPORTS

S S Alipore Agents M Mackenzie from Colombo: 6885 bags copra; 212 cyl liquid chlorine; 50 bundles mattress fibre; 44 bags brass scraps.

From Canton: 350 bundles cassia; 383 packages fire crackers.

From Bangkok: 10799 bundles teak conversions; 84 pieces teak squares;

From Singapore: 731 bundles rattans; 1456 bags betelnuts; 1426 bags sago flour;

From Kobe: 105 cases rayon yarn; 571 cts porcelain tiles; 30 cases rubber sheets; 180 cases inner sole; 25 bales ctn yarn; 49 cases rubber ballons; 109 cases toys; 106 cases glassware; 373 cases cottongoods; 289 cases rayon and cotton piecegoods; 190 bales ctn remnants; 25 cases spg and weaving machinery; 30 cases rayon; 35 cases celluloid bangles; 312 cases glass bangles; 20 cases rayon goods; 22 cases calender hangers; 27 cases woollen piecegoods; 32 cases elect bulbs; 31 cases rubber goods; 99 cases ctn and art silk mixed shirting; 87 cases ctn and rayon mixed yarn; 28 pieces motor car tyres; 30 cases felt hats.

For Osaka: 121 cases glass bottles; 24 cases wire netting; 88 cases empty tin can; 25 coils galvd rope; 379 coils glassware; 84 cases cotton shirting; 158 cases cotton yarn; 60 cases staple fibre yarn; 46 bales woollen yarn; 70 bales rayon yarn; 30 cases elect bulbs; 185 cases bicycle frames and parts; 31 cases ctn ps goods; 28 cases rubber erasers; 111 cases toys; 100 cases art silk yarn; 25 cases enamelware; 89 boxes cardboard; 45 boxes glass tubes; 24 cases clocks; 45 cases rubber balls; 32 cases tools; 32 cases iron panel pins; 260 rolls brass rods; 206 cases glass bangles; 81 cases rubber goods;

From Nagoya: 804 cases tiles; 105 cases porcelain figures; 410 cases porcelainware, 29 cases clocks; 741 bales manila rope; 75 cases toys.

From Hongkong: 98 bags sugarcandy; 75 bundles cud salmon; 130 bundles cud milk; 50 bundles cassia.

S S Ranchi Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co from Hongkong: 50 bags sugarcandy; 73 bundles cud milk.

From Kobe: 30 cases silk yarn.

From Colombo: 66 bales mattress fibre; 50 cartons rubber tubes

From Penang: 150 slabs tin.

From Shanghai: 25 cases raw silk; 14 cases art s p goods.

From Canton: 30 cases s p goods.

S S Mauly Agents Lloyd Triestino from Genoa: 54 cases machinery; 19 cases machinery parts; 65 cases elect fans; 367 bales wool rugs; 105 cases martini vermouth; 30 cases passito mos-

(Continued in Col. 5)

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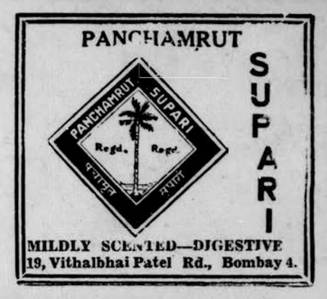
The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi



BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1937

Germany Preparing For Big War?

"Emergency" Preparations

27,000 Stand By In Chiemgau Dist

TRIAL MOBILISATION IN ANOTHER DISTRICT

Dread Of War Leads To Suicides And Desertions

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

"All is not well with the Reichswehr" was the comment made to a British journalist by a military expert who has just returned to this country after a stay in Germany studying the new German Army.

He states that he found much anxiety in Reichswehr circles on account of the staggering number of suicides and desertions that have taken place in the Army during the last six months. He discovered that 83 soldiers from Konigsberg, Upper Silesia, Dresden, and South Bavaria had committed suicide this year. These suicides were only reported in the Press when they were already public knowledge, that is, where at Fulda a soldier threw himself out of a window on to the street, or at Siegen, where a young conscript put a bullet through his temple. In all these cases the only permissible explanation was unrequited love.

The number of desertions is so alarming that now, as a deterrent, deserters are summarily executed. Thus at three o'clock in the afternoon of June 1, seven soldiers fell before the firing squad in the Police Prison at Neudorf-Wedau in Dusseldorf.

The military expert further states that even this ferocity has not had the expected effect, and desertions now threaten to reach limits as high as those in 1917. That this should happen now, in time of peace, is sorely vexing the German War Office. The chief cause of desertion, the Military expert adds, is genuine fear of war, and especially of being sent out to Spain.

BAVARIANS' BELIEF

Meanwhile there are reports in London that in Bavaria general belief among all sections of the population is that Austria will be invaded in some form or another after the harvest. Suspicions are strengthened by the enormous military activity which has been taking place since the beginning of June in the Alpine frontier districts.

According to one source detachments of the Munich SS—Standarten are brought by night in motorised columns to the Traunstein territory, where they remain for more than a week. All the time despatch riders rush backward and forward through the villages. At the same time similar manoeuvres are being held in the Ramsau district, and it is known that, before reaping begins, larger manoeuvres, with SS and SA participation, will take place.

In the Chiemgau district alone 27,000 have been ordered to stand by, while, a few weeks ago, all former ex-servicemen who had already undergone a course of supplementary training in Degerndorf, received a complete uniform, knapsack and boots which they were told to take home and keep ready for "the emergency." These men were also informed that they belonged to Reserve I and that in the case of "emergency" they would be immediately called upon as their war experience was worth more than any two-year training period. The necessary arms would be given them at the place to which they must report.

"FRONTIER GUARD"

In another district a trial mobilisation has already taken place. Besides the regular soldiers, detachments of the "Frontier Guard"—a special organisation for the protection of the Reich frontier from unexpected attacks—participated. The whole thing came as a surprise. At nine o'clock in the morning, every member of the "Frontier Guard" whether in factory, office or at home, received a special message, delivered by runners, ordering him to report to a centre detailed, at eleven o'clock. At these centres the men were uniformed, armed, herded into lorries and private cars, and rushed to the frontier. Special manoeuvres then took place and the men returned home at eleven at night. Those who were employed and lost a day's wage as a result of this 'rehearsal' were not compensated.

COMPULSORY RECOGNITION OF TRADE UNIONS

Nimbkar's Plea For Legislation

Mr. R. S. Nimbker wrote to Gandhiji sometime ago drawing his attention to the non-removal of bans on working class leaders and organisations. He advocated legislation for compulsory recognition of trade unions and wanted that radival union should not be treated differently.

The Wardha resolution promising eight-hour day, living wage, unemployment relief etc., is also referred to for positive action.

Gandhiji replying says that the points raised by Mr. Nimbker will be discussed by the Working Committee

Mr. Nimbker's letter stated 'inter alio':—

Your acticles in the "Harijan" raise a doubt in our minds that you might encourage the working of the Reforms Act. I hope that is not the correct view which we fear sometimes we take.

We have to break the Act and the best policy for us will be to create dead-locks, after a short time (which might mean as a respite to the Nationalist movement to prepare for the New Elections if need be,) by taking certain demands which might economically give relief to the toiling millions of this land.

LABOUR RELIEFL

There are many things that the Congress Ministers can do. The first demand is about the release of the political prisoners, withdrawal of bans on individuals and either repealing or amending of repressive measures.

The general sense of the public is that there ought to be no distinction of any kind made by the Ministers when they tackle this question. As regards your suggestions regarding Prohibition and Jails many other suggestions can be made but I refrain from doing so to-day.

But the most important point which I want to bring to your notice is about some measures that can be introduced to bring some relief to the working classes. The most important point that I intend making is that there ought to be close collabboration between the Congress Party and the All-India Trade Union Congress.

The National Congress does not believe in class-struggle while the Trade Union Congress does. But that is a feature of any working-class organisation. Even the N.F.T.U. believes in class-struggle. This differenece will mean much as regards the outlook on labour questions but generally the view of the Trade Union Congress should prevail with Congress Ministries when dealing with Labour legislation.

COMPULSORY RECOGNITION

There are others who will make suggestions with regard to the measures that will give relief to the peasantry. But with regard to the workers I will say that the most important help that we seek from the Congress Parties is to give us some sort of legislation by which the Trade Union will be compulsorily recognised by the employers and if that is done there is bound to be some impetous given to the Trade Union movement.

WARDHA RESOLUTION

Then the Wardha resolution of the Working Committee promises us eight hour day, minimum living wage, maternity benefit, unemployment benefit and other social services. The eight-hour day and holidays with pay are the two questions that are before the Governments of the world to-day and the Congress Ministries should strongly support these measures.

The Orissa Ministry have decided to convene a public meeting on the 18th instant under the presidency of His Excellency the Governor for inaugurating the Ministers' Relief Fund for Orrissa with a view to render relief to flood sufferers.

MAHATMA'S REPLY TO NIMBKAR'S QUERIES

The following reply has been sent by Gandhiji to Mr. Nimbkar's letter:—

Dear Nimbkar,

I was glad to hear from you after such a long lapse of time.

The points you raised are for the Working Committee to deal with. I take it they are all before it already.

So far as I am concerned, I would not create deadlocks, but I would cheerfully face them when they are forced upon me. I do not work the Act when I work so as to end it. It would be foolish of me, having entered the Legislatures not to take all the advantage I can of it to consolidate my position and strengthen it.—Yours sincerely,

BAPU.

Property Upto Rs. 2,000 Made Unattachable

Stringent Measure To Prevent Land Passing To Marwaris

PARULEKAR'S BILL TO GIVE RELIEF TO FARMERS TO BE MOVED IN BOMBAY ASSEMBLY

Mr. S. V. Parulekar, M.L.A., member of the Servants of India Society, has given notice of the following bill which he will move in the next session of the Bombay Legislative Assembly:—

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908) to certain extent in its applications to the Bombay Presidency, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. Short Title and extent.

(i) This Act may be cited as the Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment Act of 193 .)

(ii) It shall come into force on the 1st day of.....

(iii) It shall extend to the whole of the Bombay Presidency.

2. The following new clause may be added after Clause (c) of the proviso to sub-section (i) of Section 60 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(cc) where the judgment debtor is either an agriculturist, or an artisan or a workman

(i) His property movable or immovable when it does not exceed Rs. 2,000 in value;

(ii) his property of the value of Rs. 2,000 where the whole of his property exceeds Rs. 2,000 in value.

EXPLANATION: For the purpose of Clause (cc)

(a) a workman means any person who is employed as a wage earner in agriculture, trade, business or industry or any other domestic services and whose monthly wages including any privilege or benefit which is capable of being estimated in money, do not exceed Rs. 100 per month.

(b) an agriculturist means any person who ordinarily engages personally in agricultural labour or who personally cultivates as a tenant, agricultural land or who owns agricultural land not exceeding 10 acres of garden land or 20 acres of dry land.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

All official and non-official investigations lead to the conclusion that the conditions of the vast masses of Indian population is deteriorating. The industrial worker, the artisan, the peasant proprietor, the tenant and the landless labourer are living in a precarious existence. They are crushed under an unbearable burden of debt which is estimated to be 100 crores of rupees in this Presidency.

It was hoped that the present of permanent title to the land by the British Government would stimulate the cultivator's industry and lead him to a state of prosperity. But while summarising the effects of this measure, in the course of the debate in the Governor-General's Council in 1879, Sir T. Hope stated: "The gift intended to enrich the ryot increased his credit, thus exposing him to loss, not only of the extra share of not produce bestowed but the land from which a livelihood had hitherto been secure."

The critical examination of peasants' indebtedness by the Deccan riots commission led them to conclude that one of the causes of the increases of indebtedness was the facility with which the money-lending class commanded the assistance of law in the recovery of debts.

Sir T. Hope, in the course of discussion of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Bill gave a graphic description of the situation that prompted the Government to pass the Bill. He said: "Under the so-called ryotwari settlement it is gradually coming to this, that the ryot is the tenant and the Marwari is the proprietor. The proprietor is irresponsible and the tenants unprotected. It promises to become not a ryotwari but a Marwari settlement. Such conditions deprive the transfer of land, from distressed to monied classes, of all the glamour with which political economy would surround it."

Object Defeated

One of the objects of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act was to protect the property of the peasant. To achieve this object sections far more liberal than section 60 of the Civil Procedure Code were provided in the Act. But the money lender flourished in spite of the mutilation of his power to expropriate the peasants

The Famine Commission Report of 1901 has admitted the failure of the relief measures in the following terms: "Indeed there is positively room for holding—and statistics show—that transfers of property both by sale and mortgage have become more frequent in districts to which relief Acts supply. We therefore, think that the time for palliative measures has passed and that the hour has come for recognising facts as they are and for applying those measures which the facts demand"

Staggering Spectacle

The situation in which the poorer classes find themselves to-day present a staggering spectacle. The Statistics of mortgages, sales and transfers show that land is increasingly passing into the hands of the moneylending class. The landless class is increasing from decade to decade. Statistics of suits instituted in Civil Courts show that the loans are petty. The vast bulk of them are for sums of below Rs. 100. Including the amount of interest claimed. No peasant can own, work and live on the income of an uneconomic holding except by borrowing.

The condition of the artisan, the tenant farmer and the landless labourer who occupy the lowest rung of the economic ladder is still worse. Most of the unfortunate creatures are groaning under the pressure of indescribable privations and wretchedness for no fault of theirs.

Process Of Expropriation

Chronic indebtedness is the cause of the silent process of expropriation of the peasant proprietors, which has gone on for several decades. The slight possessions and the fruit of the hard labour of the poor are passing into the hands of the money-lenders. If the measures to stem this incessant rapid flow are not immediately devised, the day is not distant when 70 per cent of the population in the Presidency will be deprived of every other possession except their labour power.

Authoritative Opinion

It is not possible to ascertain accurately the extent to which land has been lost by the peasant, for much land has been held in mortgage the occupancy of which has not been transferred to the money lenders. But the report of the Famine Commission of 1901 states: "we think it probable that at least one fourth of the cultivators in the presidency have lost possession of their lands, that less than one fifth are free from debts and that remainders are indebted to a greater of less extent."

The Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee also observed that the figures so far as they were available indicated a tendency for lands to pass from the hands of agriculturists to those of non-agriculturists.

This bill, at best, will not allow the situation to aggravate By protecting the property of the peasant the artisan, the worker, the tenant and the agricultural labourer upto Rs. 2,000 from attachment, the Bill will enable the small remnant of this class to retain what little they possess and save them from a state of utter destitution.

The Report of the Famine Commission of 1901 remarks: "There is universal agreement that the expropriated owner has as a rule, sunk to the conditions of a mere serf, tilling his land and making over the produce to the owner."

Sir G. Wingate writes: The money lender has the ever ready remedy of suit at law to obtain complete command over the person and property of his debtor He toils that another may rest and sows that another may reap'

The Report of the Royal Commission of Agriculture in India says: "However perfect the judicial system may be and, nowever good his case, money can wear out the impoverished litigant. Every report on the Administration of civil justice bears wit-

(Continued on page 12, Col. 6)

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE SWISS HEADWAITER

WADE'S ONLY CLUE IS GONE--WITHOUT THE FINGER-PRINTS, THE TRAIL OF THE BENCHLEY JEWELS LEADS---NO-WHERE!
THEY'VE OUTSMARTED US--ROBBING LORD BENCHLEY RIGHT UNDER OUR NOSES!
THEN THEY STEAL INTO YOUR ROOM AND TAKE AWAY THE FINGERPRINTS!
IT IS INCREDIBLE!
AND WE DON'T EVEN KNOW THEIR RIGHT NAMES!-I GUESS THE WORST HAS HAPPENED NOW---
7-15
RADIO MESSAGE FOR INSPECTOR WADE!
A MESSAGE? OPEN IT WADE ---QUICK!
Via Commercial
NSPECTOR WADE, HOTEL RISTO ARCY, SWITZER
COMPLAINT FROM LORD BENCHLEY FORCES ME TO DISCHARGE YOU AND DONOVAN IMMEDIATELY.
SORRY.
COMMISSIONER HASTINGS SCOTLAND YARD
BENCHLEY DID IT, DONAVAN! WE'RE FIRED!
LYMAN ANDERSON
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